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The Korean People Warmly Congratulate the Sao Tome and Principe People on the Victory They Achieved in Their Cause of National Liberation and Express Firm Solidarity with Their Just Struggle for the Independent Development of Their Country

Speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Banquet Arranged by Him in Honour of President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (December 25, 1975)

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President Manuel Pinto Da Costa and Madame, Esteemed guests from Sao Tome and Principe, Dear comrades and friends,

Your Excellency Mr. Manuel Pinto Da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, has come to our country today, carrying the warm friendly feelings of the Sao Tome and Principe people towards the Korean people.

I am deeply pleased to meet you for the first time in our capital of Pyongyang. In

the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, I warmly welcome Your Excellency Mr. President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, Madame and other guests from Sao Tome and Principe.

Your Excellency Mr. President is so kind enough as to visit our country from far-off Africa this time; this is an expression of your deep trust in us and a demonstration of the firm friendship and unity formed between our two peoples.

Your Excellency Mr. President's visit to our country reflects friendship and solidarity

among the countries of new-emerging forces which are taking the road to independence.

The present era is an era of independence, a new historical era in which the formerly oppressed and maltreated people have appeared as masters of the world.

In this turbulent torrent of history Africa is now on the eve of complete liberation.

The Sao Tome and Principe people achieved the independence of their country last July after a protracted, arduous struggle against colonial rule.

The independence of Sao Tome and Principe and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe are a great victory won by the Sao Tome and Principe people in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national sovereignty and liberation; this is a common victory for the peoples of Africa and the third world.

Following their independence the Sao Tome and Principe people, under the correct leadership of Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, are waging a vigorous struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new society, bravely overcoming all sorts of difficulties lying in the way of their advance.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Sao Tome and Principe people on the victory they achieved in their cause of national liberation and express firm solidarity with their just struggle for the independent development of their country.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is holding fast to the principle of anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle and pursuing the foreign policy of non-alignment, in conformity with the long-standing fighting traditions of the Sao Tome and Principe people.

During the recent debate on the Korean question at the 30th session of the UN Gen-

eral Assembly the delegate of Sao Tome and Principe worked hard to support our just policy of national reunification.

This clearly showed that the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe has audacity, decision and principle, never vacillating under any threat or blackmail and pressure from the imperialists.

I avail myself of this opportunity to extend my warm thanks to Your Excellency Mr. President Manuel Pinto Da Costa and the Government and people of Sao Tome and Principe for your active support to our people's cause of national reunification at the UN and in the international arena.

It is of great significance that the 43-nation resolution supporting our policy of national reunification was passed through the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

The adoption of this resolution proves that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is enjoying an ever-increasing support of the world's peace-loving people, and it also shows an ever-growing isolation of US imperialism and its henchmen.

The US can neither act arbitrarily in the international arena nor rule the roost even at the United Nations.

In accordance with the UN resolution the US must dissolve the "United Nations Command", withdraw its aggression troops from south Korea at the earliest possible date and desist from its machinations to divide our country into "two Koreas" forever.

Esteemed guests,

Through your current visit to our country you will see with your own eyes the achievements scored by our people in the revolution and construction by embodying the Juche idea under our Party's leadership, and their grandiose struggle to step up the grand socialist construction and accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

We are convinced that the present visit which Your Excellency Mr. President Manuel Pinto Da Costa is going to pay to our country amid the warm welcome and hospitality of our people will mark an epochal momentum in deepening the intimacy between us and strengthening and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Korean people and the Sao Tome and Principe people onto new heights.

As in the past, so in the future, the Korean people will continue to fight energetically for the victory of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism in unity with the peoples of the world who advocate independence, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

I hope Your Excellency Mr. President, our intimate friend, and your party will achieve

outstanding successes in your visit to our country; and now I would like to propose a toast:

To the everlasting friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Sao Tome and Principe people,

To the prosperity and progress of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe,

To the unity of the peoples of the third world and the world's people,

To the good health of Your Excellency Mr. President Manuel Pinto Da Costa, the outstanding leader of the Sao Tome and Principe people, and Madame,

To the good health of the guests from Sao Tome and Principe,

To the good health of the diplomatic envoys of various countries and madames and

To the good health of all comrades and friends present here.

The Korean People Have Radically Converted Their Country into a Country Which Holds an Important Place among the Industrialized Countries by Taking the Juche Idea as the Revolutionary Strategy and Tactics

Speech of President Manuel Pinto Da Costa at the Banquet
Arranged by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in Honour
of President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and
Principe (December 25, 1975)

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,

I am happy to speak, expressing, in the name of our delegation accompanying me and in my own name, our deepest thanks to the President for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded us today.

Today is undoubtedly a historic day for the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the people of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

In the history of the peoples of our two countries oppressed and maltreated under the imperialist colonial system in the past it is the first time for the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe to pay an official visit to your country.

Hundreds of years of arduous struggle for regaining dignity and freedom which had been trampled down in the past has finally enabled us to have a great meeting with the people of your country.

Before this meeting the peoples of our two countries had maintained close relations of friendship, always supporting each other politically and morally at every opportunity.

The purpose of our current visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is to further strengthen the traditional friendship existing between our two peoples, make the relations between our two countries those of permanent character and lay a solid groundwork for concrete cooperation in all fields between your country and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

I assure you that we will strive in the future to strengthen the relations between our two countries and strengthen the anti-imperialist forces.

Ever since the imperialist aggression against Korea started our people have followed with keen interest the heroic struggle of the Korean people.

The Korean people have achieved great successes under the leadership and political and ideological policies of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Korean people who had been oppressed politically and exploited economically have today radically converted their country into a country which holds an important place among the industrialized countries by taking the Juche idea as the revolutionary strategy and tactics.

As it takes the Juche idea as the guiding compass, the Workers' Party of Korea could mobilize the popular masses and put forward the correct goals for the economic development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We support the efforts of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people are a politically awakened people.

The Korean people are a people who are able to choose the most correct way to reunify their country peacefully without outside interference.

The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe founded on July 12 is today in an important period in its history, thanks to the struggle of our people.

We won the great victory of laying a basis for the independent development of our country by achieving political independence.

We are confronted with many difficulties in the present stage of national reconstruction.

But this will not block the road ahead of us who are determined, full of optimism, to carve out the future.

Our Party defined basic lines determining our action.

We are convinced that we can break through all the difficulties that crop up in our struggle for social and economic changes

in Sao Tome and Principe by relying entirely upon the creative strength and ability of our people.

We, of course, believe in our own strength. But we are ready to receive aid from all the friendly countries which want to voluntarily contribute to the advance of our struggle.

The struggle we had waged in the past to win freedom and the struggle we have started today to liquidate backwardness cannot be considered to be limited to the narrow framework of Sao Tome and Principe alone.

Yesterday and today our people are contributing through their struggle to their liberation and, at the same time, to the struggle of the oppressed peoples against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

In this sense we consider that though our struggle in the past could not draw due attention from the progressive forces it should today enjoy necessary support from these forces.

This is because the struggle of the Korean people for reunifying their country and the struggle of the people of Sao Tome and Principe for consolidating the national independence are part of the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the peoples.

We are convinced that our official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will usher in the era of effective cooperation for both sides and, at the same time, contribute to removing the gap between our two peoples by strengthening the bonds of solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The feelings of sympathy and friendship expressed to our delegation on the first day of its sojourn in Pyongyang today are a genuine expression of the concern of the Korean people for the liberation struggle of the African peoples.

In conclusion allow me to invite you to raise glasses:

To the friendship between the peoples of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe,

To the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, and

To the good health of comrades and friends present here.

Requirement of the Juche Idea— Attaching Greatest Importance to People in Every Respect and Serving Them

The immortal Juche idea, based on the fundamental principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything, calls for attaching the greatest importance to people in thought and practice.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 261.)

The thought that man is the master of all things and decides everything—the basis of the Juche idea—is an objective truth reflecting the position and role of man in the world.

But, such objective truth is of no value in reality without the intentional efforts of people to realize it. This is why the Juche idea calls for attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them.

Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them means, first, attaching primary importance to people and making them a starting point in considering the correlation between man and the world around him; second, making everything serve people and using it for them; and third, relying on the inexhaustible strength

of the masses of the people in solving all problems. This is a conception which defends the independence of man, serves him and relies on his might.

Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them means, first, the stand of attaching primary importance to man and making man the starting point in considering and transforming things.

People's viewpoint of things is a fundamental question determining the results and direction of their practical activities. The main purpose of people's activities is to satisfy the requirement of their nature—leading an independent and creative life as the masters of all things. Activities which do not aim at meeting the demand of people's nature are of no value and meaningless. Therefore, in people's purposeful activities to transform nature and society, it is required to attach primary importance to people in considering and transforming all things.

If primary importance is attached to anything else but man in thinking and conduct, man will be understood as a passive being, not an active one and he will lose the ground of his activities. Only when primary importance is attached to people, thought and practical activity can explore the path which sati-

sifies the demand of human nature. In other words, by so doing, one can have the attitude and viewpoint of attaching greater importance to man than material factors, man than the economy and techniques, of factors developing nature and society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius, has always attached primary importance to people in leading revolution and construction.

Firmly convinced that the Japanese imperialist aggressors armed to the teeth could not break the inexhaustible strength of people, our people, with their military-technical superiority, the great leader organized and led the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle. After liberation, he, attaching greater importance to people than to machines or techniques, set forth an original policy of carrying out agricultural cooperation prior to technical reconstruction and led our working class to work a miracle of producing 120,000 tons of steel billets in a blooming mill with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons.

Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them also means a stand of using all things for them and making everything serve them.

This is a stand of making all things in nature and society serve to defend people's independence, a stand of using inexhaustible natural wealth for the good of people and making politics, the economy and culture serve to enable people to live an independent and creative life. The stand of making all things serve people is directly connected with that of attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect.

To give the greatest importance to people means to attach greater importance to them than any other factors. So, all activities to transform nature and society must be subordinated to and serve people. Only then, it is possible to most firmly defend and increase

people's independence. Because people are the most precious and powerful in the world, it is natural that all things should be used for them and made to serve them.

From the stand of making all things serve people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made politics the one serving people, not ruling them, made technical progress serve to increase labour productivity, importantly to free people from tough labour and made art not art for art's sake but art for people.

Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them also means relying on the inexhaustible strength of the masses of people, raising their role and thus solving all problems.

Depending on the masses of people in settling all matters means going among the masses, consulting with them, gaining strength and wisdom from them, teaching them, uniting with them and organizing and mobilizing them to carry out the revolution and construction. Without depending on the masses, the grandiose work of remaking nature and society cannot be promoted at all.

The working masses are the masters of struggle to remake and transform nature and society, and they directly undertake the struggle. The masses are the wisest and most powerful in the world. With their collective strength and wisdom they find treasures thousands of fathoms underground, overthrow reactionary ruling classes armed to the teeth and build a socialist-communist society which brings eternal happiness to them. The stand of relying on the masses of people in solving all problems is the most revolutionary one which guarantees success in remaking nature and society.

In the early days of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities, a few people of the leadership who professed themselves to be engaged in the national liberation movement, were divorced

from the masses and were merely playing with words and contending for hegemony, instead of arousing the masses to actual revolutionary movement. He sharply criticized them. Throughout the period of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, he saw to it that the principle "As fish cannot live without water, so the guerillas cannot live without people," was strictly observed in the revolutionary ranks.

The great leader relied on a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of people and their inexhaustible creative energy and pushed ahead powerfully with the socialist revolution and the building of socialism. When we met with difficulties and ordeals, he believed in the masses of people, consulted with them and enlisted their strength and wisdom in overcoming them.

Lots of huge, difficult construction projects were carried out successfully through mass movement. Through mass movements, all-people movements, he promoted the reconstruction of war-torn towns and villages, the machine-tool multiplying movement, the building of local industry factories and magnificent nature-remaking projects for irrigation.

He rapidly developed science and technique through mass movements with the creative cooperation of scientists, technicians, workers and peasants and brought literature and arts into full bloom, properly combining the activities of professional writers and artists with literary and art activities of the broad masses.

Relying on the broad masses of people and rousing them to action is a most powerful means of mobilizing all potentialities and possibilities and attaining victories and successes.

The great Juche idea, the idea of attaching primary importance to man, is an all-conquering theoretical and practical weapon encouraging people resolutely to come out in revolutionary struggle and firmly guaranteeing victories in it.

By clarifying the demand of human nature, man's position and role in the world and the attitude and stand of attaching the greatest importance to man in every respect and serving him, the Juche idea has provided revolutionaries with a firm basis for the establishment of their revolutionary world outlook. The purpose of revolutionary struggle was made clear by the idea of attaching the greatest importance to man, so that the masses of people take an active part in struggle, fully conscious of the justness of their cause and the purpose of their struggle.

The Juche idea has cleared up the revolutionary truth to all the revolutionary people in our era that the outcome and destiny of revolutionary struggle and constructive work are determined not by any material and economic factors but by the revolutionary resolution and politico-ideological awareness of people to hew out their destiny for themselves, thus making them display unparalleled courage and devotion in their revolutionary struggle.

Indeed, the Juche idea is a powerful thought rendering it possible for men to understand scientifically the nature of things and phenomena and the laws of their movement and development and actively transform nature and society, and an ever-victorious revolutionary banner enabling them to confidently hew out the way to victory in their revolution.

Tong Song Hong

Historic Nanhutou Meeting Which Brought about a Big Upsurge in Revolution under the Banner of Juche

The Nanhutou Meeting held in February 1936 under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a historic meeting which brought about an unprecedentedly big upsurge in the Korean revolution, embodying the immortal Juche idea in an all-round way.

The internal and external situation when the meeting was held was turning in favour of the revolution.

Internationally, an acute struggle was going on between the fascist forces and anti-fascist forces, and in this struggle, international fascism was being increasingly isolated by the world people, and the anti-fascist democratic forces were expanding and strengthening daily.

Fascist Japanese imperialism intensified its fascist suppression and colonial plunder in our country. At the same time, it viciously manoeuvred to stamp out the national and class consciousness of the Korean people and everything Korean including their time-honoured national culture, clamouring about the "oneness of Japan and Korea." This extremely sharpened the national and class contradictions in our country and expanded the social basis for our revolution as never before.

A solid basis had also been laid for bringing about an upsurge in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people.

The internal forces of the Korean revolution grew as never before, as the preparations for founding a party and the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front, centring on the anti-Japanese armed struggle, made rapid headway under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At that very time he convened the Nanhutou Meeting, where he made a report about the tasks of the Communists for strengthening and developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

The great leader applied his genius and analyzed the internal and external situation and the demand of the time and set forth a new strategic policy for bringing about a big upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole centring on the anti-Japanese armed struggle along the Juche-based line, at the meeting.

He put forward a policy of moving the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the border regions and gradually extending struggle into the homeland.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to bring about a big upsurge in our country's anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle at the present stage, it is necessary to lead the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the border regions and gradually extend our struggle into the homeland."

This policy set forth by the great leader was a just policy enabling the Korean Communists to responsibly complete the Korean revolution and, through it, contribute to the world revolution.

He said that in order to organize and develop the anti-Japanese struggle in the border areas and in the homeland in the future, guerrilla bases of a new type should be created in the border regions centring around Mt. Paekdu-san to serve as elastic revolutionary bastions invisible to the enemy.

He pointed out that the areas along the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang Rivers around Mt. Paekdu-san were not only advantageous for creating guerrilla bases of a new type because of the terrain and the composition of the population, but also very favourable for setting up more bases in the future on the Paekmu Plateau, the Kaema Plateau and the Rangrim Range and extending the armed strug-



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivering a report at the Nanhutou Meeting

gle deep into the homeland.

At the meeting, the great leader put forward a policy of expanding and strengthening the anti-Japanese armed ranks for success in the armed struggle in the homeland.

He also set forth a policy of further expanding and promoting the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front in the new situation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must further expand and develop the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front to bring about a new upsurge in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people."

The great leader said that in order to carry out this task successfully, the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front should be carried to new heights by forming a permanent organization of anti-Japanese national united front and organizing and uniting broader anti-

Japanese patriotic forces of all strata throughout the country, and that in order to take the movement to new heights it was necessary to create a country-wide anti-Japanese national united front organization with its own organizational system from the centre down to the lowest units.

This was a unique policy of the united front he originated specifically because in Korea there was no political party of the working class or of any other class and no nationwide anti-Japanese organization, and, therefore, the movement for a united front had to be conducted in direct contact with broad sections of the masses of people and the separate and isolated anti-Japanese organizations. It was also a wise policy which made it possible to organize and mobilize allies from all social strata to the full in the struggle against Japanese imperialism and ensure the firm unity of action and strong militant solidarity of all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces, while fully securing

the leading role of the working class in the united front movement even though there was no working-class party; it was a most active policy which rendered it possible to dynamically push forward the preparations for founding a working-class party on the basis of organized masses.

At the meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a unique policy of reorganizing the Young Communist League into the Anti-Japanese Youth League of Korea, an underground revolutionary mass organization capable of embracing broader sections of patriotic youth, as required by the prevailing situation and the revolution, for the expansion of the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

He set forth a policy for conducting more energetically the preparatory work for founding a working-class party on a country-wide scale.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"One of the important tasks confronting the Korean Communists today is to actively push forward the preparatory work for founding a Marxist-Leninist party."

The great leader said that a vigorous preparatory work for founding a party should be carried out on a nationwide scale to lay a firm organizational and ideological groundwork for founding a party promptly when a favourable situation was created.

Stressing that sustained efforts should be made to expand the party organizations in order to lay a firm organizational basis for founding a party, he said that the work of building party organizations should be actively pushed ahead in the KPRA units and among Koreans living along the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang Rivers and that in Korea itself it was essential to work hard to establish party organizations by bringing scattered Communists together and training more people to be Communists in the course of the struggle. He emphasized that in building party organizations it was necessary to continue to follow the policy of forming them at the lower level first and then at the higher, thereby founding a revolutionary and militant party with a firm mass base.

He said that it was necessary to set up a unified organizational system from the party committee of the KPRA down to the local party organizations, and establish a strong party organizational discipline to make all party organizations act as one.

He also pointed out concrete ways to expand and deepen the work to lay the ideological basis for founding a party according to the great Juche idea.

The strategic policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Nanhutou Meeting served as an undying beacon fire brightly lighting up the path of the Korean revolution.

The historic Nanhutou Meeting marked a great turning point in fully establishing Juche in the Korean revolutionary movement and bringing about a new upsurge in the entire Korean revolution with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its axis.

After the meeting, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the KPRA units to the southwest of Mt. Paekdu-san, where the enemies placed their strict cordon and massed their armed forces, and dealt them heavy military and political blows, using outstanding strategy and tactics, and inspired people with confidence in victory.

After the meeting, he established the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese national united front organization in Korea, thus fully meeting the long-cherished desire of the Korean people to attain the unity of the entire nation in the struggle against foreign imperialist aggressors and carrying out our country's anti-Japanese national united front movement to a new stage of development.

After the meeting, the struggle to found a party and the anti-Japanese national united front movement further developed in depth on a nationwide scale, and the anti-Japanese armed ranks expanded and strengthened, and in this course, the stronger internal forces of the Korean revolution were built up. With the creation of the Mt. Paekdu-san guerrilla bases and the KPRA units' move deep into the homeland, the armed struggle was conducted fiercely on a wider scale and the people had firm conviction in the victory of the revolution.

The Rural Theses' Great Thought on Support to the Countryside

The thought on the support of the working-class party and state to the socialist countryside is one of the essential thoughts of the immortal classic, "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," authored by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. This thought is a lasting thought which gives a programme-guide for solving the rural question finally and succeeding in building socialism and communism by educating and remoulding the peasants on the pattern of the working class and revolutionizing and working-classizing them and by industrializing and modernizing agriculture and making the countryside cultured.

The leader's great thought on support to the countryside makes it clear that the working-class leadership of the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and urban support to the countryside is a prerequisite to the final solution of the rural question and the law-given demand of building of socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The leadership and assistance of the working class to the peasants and the support of towns to the countryside, is one of the basic conditions for strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, ensuring the proportionate development of industry and agriculture, firmly building up the socialist countryside

alongside the socialist towns and workers' districts, and gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 58.)

The leadership and assistance by the working-class party and state is a prerequisite for the emergence, consolidation and development of the socialist system in the countryside.

The peasants can take the socialist path and then go to communism only under the leadership of the working class and with its assistance. The working-class leadership of the peasantry makes it possible to educate and remould the peasants and revolutionize and working-classize them, and thereby strengthen the worker-peasant alliance on a new socialist basis.

Industry's assistance to agriculture renders it possible to eliminate the technical lag of the countryside, bring agricultural production to the level of industry and rapidly develop agriculture. Urban support for the countryside makes it possible to rid the countryside of the survivals of the old society and rapidly develop the countryside, and thus gradually eliminate the distinction between town and country.

The leader's thought on support to the countryside provides guarantee for continuing vigorously the revolution after the estab-

lishment of the socialist system in the countryside and winning the complete victory of socialism and the ultimate triumph of communism; it reflects the truly revolutionary stand and attitude of the working-class party and state towards the farmers and the countryside, the most steadfast position of bearing full responsibility for the revolution.

Support to the countryside enables the working class to discharge its historical mission most rapidly and thoroughly. It is for the genuine interests of the farmers and at the same time, it is thoroughly to defend the interests of the working class.

The most important thing in the thought on support to the countryside set out in the rural theses is that the working-class party and state should responsibly take the farmers to communist society and help the countryside to eliminate the distinctions between town and country. Herein lies the essence of the revolutionary stand radically different from the former stand and attitude towards the countryside.

This thought is based on a comprehensive analysis of the correlations between the working class and the peasantry, between all-people property and cooperative property, between industry and agriculture and between town and country in socialist society, and it reflects most correctly the law of their development.

As the leader taught, the farmers are the most faithful ally of the working class and struggle for the same purpose and ideal, and they are socialist working people. Cooperative property is a form of socialist property and it, together with all-people property, forms the economic basis of a socialist state. Agriculture and industry are the two major branches of the national economy and they develop, depending on each other. It is natural, therefore, that the working-class party and state should responsibly look after the countryside, from both the class viewpoint

and the viewpoint of economic relations. The thought on the working-class party and state supporting the countryside responsibly makes it possible to put an end to the old conception of considering socialist rural construction an undertaking of the peasants themselves and neglecting the countryside and convert rural construction into a work of the working class itself, and thus successfully solve the rural question.

Another important thing in the thought on support to the countryside set forth in the theses is that all-round support should be given to the countryside immediately after the establishment of the foundation of the country's industrialization.

Such a formerly backward agrarian country as ours has to draw a certain amount of funds for socialist industrialization from the countryside for some time following the victory of the revolution.

But after the foundation of socialist industry has been established, real conditions are created for giving all-round support to the countryside, relying upon the inner accumulation made. Accordingly, it is possible to rapidly develop industry and give more all-round support to agriculture only with the funds accumulated by industry itself. Using this possibility, a socialist state must make a turnabout whereby industry comes to the aid of agriculture and give greater assistance to the countryside. Only by doing this can it accelerate the final solution of the rural question.

Still another important thing in the thought on support to the countryside set out in the theses is actively to support the countryside in all forms and all spheres.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...The countryside should be given greater assistance in all respects.

"The working class must not only lead the peasantry politically and ideologically, but

also give it material, technical, cultural and financial assistance." (Ibid., p. 41.)

In supporting the countryside the working-class party and state should give not one-sided assistance to a sphere or a respect but active support in all forms to all spheres to eliminate all differences between town and country. The political and ideological leadership of the peasantry by the working class is a decisive guarantee for the successful realization of the assistance in other forms, so it should be given precedence. Only by so doing is it possible to enhance the ideological and cultural level of the peasantry and strengthen its spirit of organization, increase agricultural production and powerfully promote socialist rural construction.

Actively supporting the countryside in all spheres—material and technical, cultural, financial and manpower, while giving precedence to political and ideological guidance is an important way to eliminate the lag of the rural areas behind the towns and successfully solve the socialist rural question.

The rural theses' thought on support to the countryside is an outstanding one making it possible to enhance the leading role of the working class, strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, make both town and country prosperous and thus to successfully build socialism and communism.

The brilliant realization of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's thought on support to the countryside ushered in a new historical era in our country, in which the towns help the countryside and the latter takes after the former.

Under the leader's wise guidance our Party and Government did everything in their power to assist the countryside materially, technically and financially, while constantly strengthening their political and ideological guidance to it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"All the changes that have been made in our countryside are entirely due to the assistance given by our working class to the peasants in every possible way." ("Let Us Further Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes Achieved in the Building of a Socialist Countryside," Eng. ed., p. 7.)

The working-class Party and state have strengthened their political and ideological leadership of the peasants. As a result, the Party's monolithic ideological system has been firmly established among our agricultural working people; they think and act upon only one ideology, the leader's revolutionary ideology, and protect and guard him politically and ideologically and with their lives and do their utmost to be infinitely loyal to him.

Conscious of being the master of the revolution, the master of the country, the peasants faithfully participate in socialist common labour for the good of the state and people, displaying a high degree of collectivism, helping and leading each other forward.

With working-class assistance to the countryside strengthened, the material and technical foundations of agriculture have been consolidated, and our country has entered the era of industrialization and modernization of agricultural production.

With the powerful support of our independent and modern industry, irrigation and electrification were completed long ago and mechanization and chemicalization are making successful progress in our countryside.

The task of increasing the number of tractors serving agriculture to 70,000-80,000, as set forth in the theses, was carried out in 1974 with flying colors.

Tractors increased more than four times and trucks 4.6 times in 1974 as against 1963. The number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land is 4 in the flat areas and 3 in the in-between and mountain areas. Rice-transplanters, harvesters, thrashers and other modern farm machines have been sup-

plied in large numbers, so that ploughing, thrashing, fodder crushing, carriage work and many other farm operations have been mechanized.

Everywhere we have built many factories producing various fertilizers and agricultural chemicals suitable to our soils and crops from our own raw materials. Thus, the task of applying more than one ton of chemical fertilizers to every *chongbo* of farmland was fulfilled last year.

The qualitative composition of chemical fertilizers has improved and herbicides and other agricultural chemicals are supplied to the countryside in large quantities.

The Party and state steadily increased investments in the machine-building and chemical industries in the direct service of agriculture and made 21.1 per cent of total state capital construction investments in agriculture in the period from 1964 to 1973.

The state undertakes all capital construction in the countryside at its expenses and built numerous production establishments for the cooperative farms.

Between 1963 and 1974, the state built for the cooperative farms more than 15,900 thrashing grounds, more than 16,000 warehouses, more than 14,000 drying houses, over 22,000 maize stores, and more than 15,900 animal sheds.

Many state-owned material and technical means have been placed in the service of the cooperative farms. As of the end of 1973, 66.4 per cent of the fixed assets participating in agricultural production were state property. This proves that the leading role of all-people property over cooperative property has been enhanced markedly and the level of technical equipment of agriculture is very high in our country.

Now the most advanced eleven-year compulsory education is in force in our country-

side. A large army of technicians and specialists trained by the Party and state are dynamically promoting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions on the cooperative farms.

The guidance and assistance of the Party and state to the countryside lighten the peasants' burden and gradually close the gap between the workers and farmers in their living conditions.

Agricultural tax-in-kind was abolished from 1964 to 1966 and our farmers, free once and for all from the burdens of taxes maintained for thousands of years, have become the first tax-free farmers in world history.

In our countryside, modern dwellings, nurseries and kindergartens, houses of culture, hospitals and other cultural and welfare facilities have been erected at state expenses and as good living conditions have been created as in towns.

As the working-class leadership, the assistance of industry and the support of town are strengthened, agricultural production has increased systematically and rapidly.

Our countryside reaps a rich harvest every year, even at a time when agricultural crisis, food crisis sweeps the world. In 1974 we produced over 7 million tons of grain, and hit the grain production target of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of the set time.

Last year our peasants attained a proud success of increasing grain production by more than 700,000 tons compared with 1974 even under very bad weather and laid a solid basis for seizing the ten million-ton grain height in the near future. These great changes are due to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's original thought on support to the countryside and his wise guidance in the struggle to realize it correctly.

Chang Sok Ro

New Change in Our Party Work

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea:

"Of late, a new change has taken place in our Party work. A well-regulated work system based on work with people has been established throughout the Party; Party work is free from the old pattern and is conducted in a vibrating and pulsating manner.

"We are today celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Party with great joy and conviction that our Party will successfully accomplish the revolutionary cause of communism." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 14.)

A new change in our Party work is, above all, due to a radical measure taken by the great leader to strengthen the Party organizations.

He built up the Party Central Committee and the Party's leading organizations of all other levels with the functionaries infinitely faithful to the Party, who are firmly armed with the Juche idea, thoroughly defend the Party and work heart and soul to carry through the Party's policies.

Thanks to the revolutionary measure to strengthen the Party organizations, our Party has been further consolidated organizationally and ideologically, its leading role enhanced greatly and its fighting capacity increased markedly, and it has reached a new higher stage in its development.

In order to successfully complete the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary cause, the revolutionary cause of communism, our Party centre scientifically formulated his revolutionary ideology and put forward a militant slogan of dyeing the whole of society with his ideology, and is energetically leading our people to carry out the historic cause.

Dyeing the whole of society with the leader's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, is a permanent programme which our Party should follow in the whole historical course of completing the communist cause; and it is the general task of our Party work.

In order to successfully carry out the historic cause of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea, the Party centre, first of all, advanced a revolutionary policy of dyeing the whole Party more thoroughly with the leader's revolutionary ideology and is guiding our Party to carry it through.

This is a revolutionary policy which makes it possible to steadily strengthen and develop our Party to remain for ever a glorious party of Juche type struggling to carry out the leader's revolutionary cause and promote more dynamically the work of remoulding society and people as required by the great Juche idea.

Dyeing the whole Party with the Juche idea means, in essence, the firm establishment of the monolithic ideological system and the thorough realization of sole guidance within the Party.

Our Party centre set the equipment of the whole Party and the entire society with the monolithic ideology as the steadfast basic policy and has widened and deepened the work for establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party, carrying it to new heights.

In order to succeed in dyeing the whole Party and the entire society with the Juche idea and establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party, the Party organizations are decisively strengthening work with people.

They pay primary attention to work with cadres and correctly select and allocate them

mainly by their loyalty to the Party, and are striving to thoroughly revolutionize them.

The Party centre put forward the policy of training the entire Party members into cadres and is vigorously putting it into practice.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should raise the standards of all the Party cadres to those of a rank higher cadres and the standards of all the Party members to those of cadres. Thus we must turn the whole Party into a party of cadres, a crack contingent." ("On Further Strengthening Party Work," Korean ed., p. 7.)

Training the entire Party membership into cadres means lifting the standards of all Party cadres to those of a rank higher cadres and the standards of all the Party members to those of cadres. It means, in essence, raising the political and practical level of the cadres and Party members by a degree.

In order to dye the whole of society with one ideology, the Juche idea, it is imperative to train the Party members, the advanced elements of society and educators of the masses, into strong pivots, core elements of the revolution. Only by so doing, is it possible to enhance their leading role and promote the process of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea.

All the Party organizations are decisively intensifying the politico-ideological education of the Party members and guidance in their Party organizational life to train them into core elements of the revolution.

What is important in politico-ideological education of the Party members is to firmly arm them with the leader's great Juche idea, the Party's monolithic ideology. Our Party organizations are further intensifying the education of the cadres and Party members in the Juche idea to equip them firmly with the Juche-based world outlook and directing them resolutely to struggle against all unsound ideas contrary to it.

Tightening the Party organizational life of the Party members is a key to the successful solution of all problems arising from strengthening the Party ranks and Party organizations. Our Party organizations guide all the Party members to establish a revolutionary habit of Party life, consciously and actively participate in the Party organizational life, always strive to carry out their Party assign-

ments and live under the guidance and control of their Party organizations, thereby constantly tempering themselves ideologically and glorifying their political life.

Work with the masses is important in Party work. It is the revolutionary mass line consistently followed by our Party to rally the masses around it by educating and remoulding them and enlist their strength and wisdom in carrying out the revolutionary tasks.

As required by the cause of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea, our Party organizations have established a well-regulated system of work with the masses and united the broad masses of all walks of life closely around the leader by educating and remoulding them, while thoroughly isolating a tiny handful of counterrevolutionary elements. They guide the Party members to enhance their vanguard role to raise core elements from among the masses, direct the core elements to educate the broad masses and make the work of educating and uniting the masses the undertaking of the masses themselves; and they actively enlist the working people's organizations in work with the masses.

Thanks to the energetic struggle waged by our Party to dye the entire Party and the whole of society with the Juche idea and thoroughly establish the Party's monolithic ideological system, a new change has taken place in the ideological and moral qualities of people.

Our Party members and working people are training themselves to be the Communists of Juche type who are armed more firmly with the leader's great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and are infinitely faithful to him, staunch revolutionary soldiers who devote themselves to the revolutionary cause of Juche in any adversities. They make the leader's revolutionary ideology and teachings their unshaken belief and creed, regard his teachings and the Party's policies as absolute ones and carry them out unconditionally with perfectly pure and clean loyalty to him.

Our Party has become a great party perfectly free of all unsound ideas and united more firmly by a purest ideology, and our people breathe, think and act upon only one idea, the Juche idea. The unity and cohesion of the Party and people based on the Juche idea has grown more solid and vital and the whole society is closely united as a living biological

organism.

In order to successfully carry out the historic cause of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea, the Party centre firmly established a Party work system which makes it possible to understand and grasp the concrete situation of lower levels, direct and control activities of the Party organizations and Party members and effectively help lower units.

The result is that the leader's teachings and the Party's policies are known down to the lowest units immediately and carried out more successfully.

The Party centre also turned the Party work method from the old formalistic pattern and conventional method into the anti-Japanese guerrilla-type work method, the Juche-oriented work method.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla-type work method means that all functionaries go down to the lower units to effectively help the masses, conduct political work in simple and easy terms without formality and do everything boldly in a vibrating and pulsating manner, in a big way. With the thorough introduction of the anti-Japanese guerrilla-type work method born of and refined in the severe storm of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the old method and pattern have been completely done away with in Party work and Party work has become a completely active work with living people, and the functionaries have built up the revolutionary habit of doing everything energetically in a big way.

Under the revolutionary slogan "Let's produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" our functionaries are now striving to carry out the leader's teachings and the Party's policies, setting examples to the masses as the commanding personnel of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army did and they are unceremonious and modest and guide the masses, breathing one breath with them.

As required by the work of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea, our Party is decisively strengthening its guidance in economic and cultural construction.

Party guidance in economic construction

is, in essence, a political guidance. The principal demand of Party guidance in economic work is for the Party to start engine well and make the machine or the administrative and economic institutions work smoothly.

All our Party organizations do well organizational and political work in given units and indicate the correct direction and ways of economic work so that they can successfully carry out their revolutionary tasks given by the great leader; and they energetically enlist the masses in carrying out the Party's policies.

The Party centre directs all fields and units to follow the policy of speed campaign, the basic form of battle for socialist construction and a revolutionary principle of carrying out work, and fulfil all tasks in the shortest time and on the highest level, and to powerfully promote socialist construction by conducting ideological battle energetically and intensively. And it leads the Party organizations to conduct economic propaganda uninterruptedly, an effective method of mass political work to arouse the masses to the execution of the Party's policies, and thereby deeply touch their hearts and fire them with intense loyalty in all battle fields of grand socialist construction.

As a result, great upsurge and great leaps, and world-startling changes and miracles are brought about every day in our socialist construction. Through this great upswing and all-out onward movement, our people won a great victory of fulfilling the Six-Year Plan one year and four months ahead of the set time. They are now dashing forward at a steady, high speed towards the ten perspective goals of economic construction.

Indeed, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party work has seen historic changes and our people are realizing with flying colors the cause of dyeing the whole society with the immortal Juche idea under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

Chang Ho Sok

Strong Storm of Grand Onward Movement Rises at Komdok-gol

The tunnelling and cutting faces of the Komdok Mine, one of the big nonferrous mining industrial centres of our country, resound with unending tremendous dynamitings and the hero-miners there are working with great zeal and unyielding fighting spirit to be loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to build socialism and communism successfully, we must continue to energeti-

cally push ahead with the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural."

The hero-workers of the Guards Laureate Twice Chollima Komdok Mine honored with the "Order of Kim Il Sung" held high the torch of the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" faithfully following the teaching of the great leader on and answer-

ing the militant call of the Party centre for, dynamically pushing ahead with the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural, and they are effecting great changes in all spheres of the economy, culture, ideology and morality.

They are arming themselves firmly with the great leader's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, giving definite priority to the ideological revolution.

They live and work with noble revolutionary qualities.

They are highly proud of making revolution under the guidance of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung whom our people had as the great leader for the first time in their history of thousands of years; they boundlessly respect and love him, have a firm faith in his ideology and make their creed of his teachings, and unconditionally execute his teachings and the Party policies.

They are effecting new revolutionary changes, overcoming all difficulties and bottlenecks in their way by their own efforts in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, well aware that the alle-

giance to the great leader and the glorious Party should be manifested in revolutionary practice.

The mine is now full of ambition and vigor. Its miners' political consciousness and revolutionary passion are high and their creative wisdom pours out without letup.

The hero-miners are vigorously promoting the technical revolution with a high degree of politico-ideological zeal.

They found the reserve of production growth in technical innovations, and through a dynamic technical innovation drive throughout the mine, they are successfully carrying out the great leader's teaching on effecting comprehensive mechanization of pit operations and introducing large, modern and high-speed machines and equipment and various means of transport.

Comprehensive mechanization is in successful progress; highly-efficient rock drills are introduced in cutting operations and drill-mounting jumbos and new highly-efficient loaders and other loading equipment in tunnelling work.

The workers of the April 5 Pit thousands of feet underground, which was honored with the visit of the fatherly leader and the grateful rays of the glorious Party centre found its way into, set the mine an example in technical



The mine has automated many production processes

innovation.

Carrying out an expansion project for bringing large machines and equipment into each face, they are trebling ore output.

The members of Labour Hero Li Tae Guk-led platoon of the south pit, famed as a "tiger platoon" of the Komdok Mine always standing in the breach, waged a vigorous high-speed tunnelling movement from the inception of the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions." They conduct blasting and drilling in succession by simultaneously conducting dynamiting at a face and boring at another face, and thus greatly help cut high-grade ores in large quantities

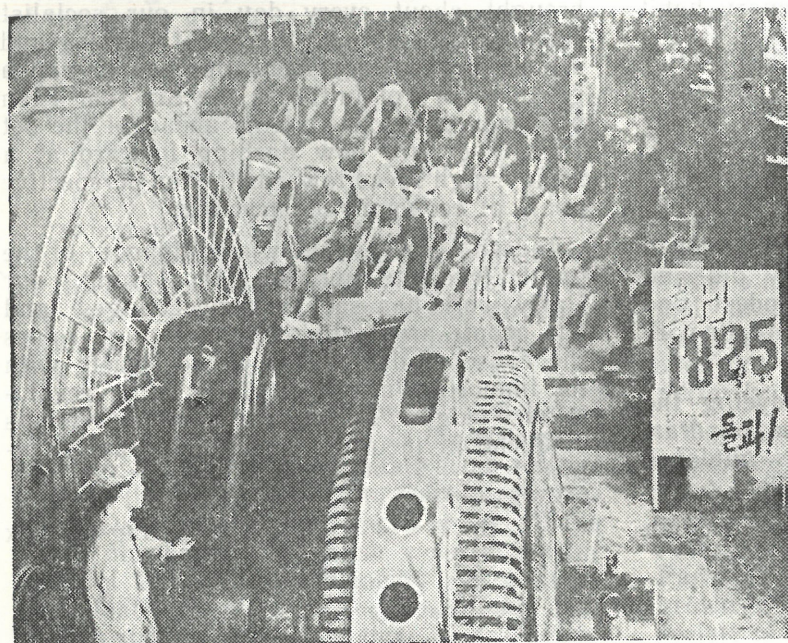
every day.

It is the way the workers of this mine work to always think as required by the Juche idea and settle knotty problems in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and to set a higher target after attaining a goal and hit it, doing things boldly in a big way.

Sharp rise in ore output demanded the increase of transport capacity. So the miners promoted the introduction of various means of transport at a lightning speed.

Long-distance belt conveyors are being laid in big galleries for the major carriage of the mine and a project for their remote control pushed forward. And a sys-

Part of the modern ore dressing plant



tem is also being established to ensure the scientific and prompt command of productive operations by transceivers and industrial TV.

The service workers made all-out efforts to modernize their repair and maintenance shop, so that now it is little different from a large machine-building plant. They turn out various accessories of mining, transporting and dressing machines which were produced by machine factories, and even manufactured not a small number of automation elements to automate two dressing plants.

The success in the technical revolution has led to a sharp increase in production.

Now this mine produces only in six days as much ores as were mined in the peak production year, 1944, under Japanese imperialist rule, and has nearly quintupled its production capacity as against 1961, the first year of

the Seven-Year Plan.

Ore output steadily increases and hard and tough labour disappears gradually.

The workers at this mine, taking the lead in carrying out the ideological and technical revolutions, have achieved great successes in the cultural revolution as well.

Upholding the Party centre's original policy of the most revolutionary and advanced working class creating a new culture and spreading it to town and country, they show a fine example in establishing culture in production and life.

The Party members and miners there are studying hard to acquire the knowledge of the senior middle school graduate and more than one technique in the near future.

The teaching staff and worker-students of the Komdok Technical College actively apply their knowledge to production and settle many technical matters for their

mine on their own.

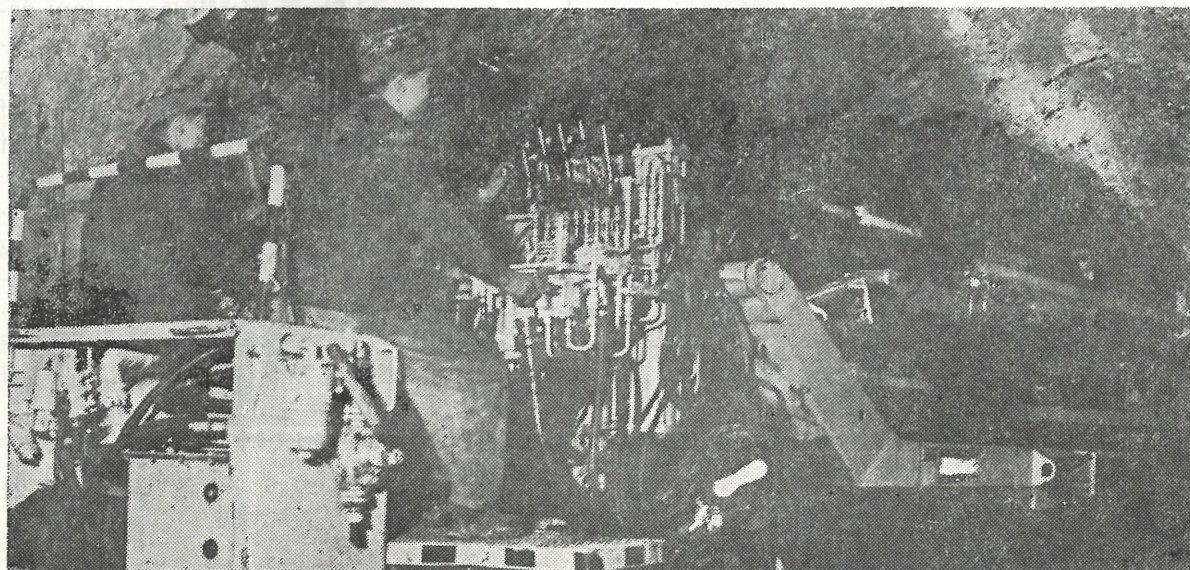
As a result of the efforts of the miners to establish culture in production, their working places have been built up like a palace and their surroundings like a park, and comfortable dwellings and welfare service establishments constructed, so that Komdok-gol in the heart of the steep Machonryong Range has turned into a "town of miners" good to live in.

Through the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the hero-workers of this mine are trained to be harmoniously developed men of a communist type.

They, the guards and death-defying corps infinitely loyal to the great leader and the glorious Party, are vigorously marching in the van of the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

Kwon Song Gu

Miners making great innovations in the production of minerals by introducing large and high-speed machines and equipment under the banner of the three revolutions



The United States Should Pull Its Troops out of South Korea at Once according to UN Resolution

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialists should drop their silly trick of fraudulence and withdraw all their troops in south Korea, simultaneously with the dissolution of the 'UN Command.'" ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 34.)

Now that the UN adopted a resolution on turning the armistice in Korea into a durable peace and creating favourable conditions for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, all the illegal "resolutions" forced so far upon the UN by the United States to "justify" its troops' occupation of south Korea have been nullified and the United States can no longer cover up its criminal acts in south Korea in the name of the UN.

As required by the resolution co-sponsored by 43 UN member nations and adopted by the 30th session of the UN General Assembly, the United States should first of all dissolve immediately the "UN Command" and pull out all its troops occupying south Korea without delay.

This is an inescapable duty for the United States.

This notwithstanding, the ruling circles of the United States are working in every way to escape from the duty to withdraw its troops, playing a shabby trick.

They are saying nonsense that the stationing of the US army in south Korea will "not be affected" by the result of the UN General Assembly voting, that their troops are present in south Korea at the "request" of their puppets under the "South Korea-US Mutual Defence Pact," and that save a "small-size US detachment to the UN," US troops "are not under the UN flag." They prattle that the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea will bring about a "danger of another conflict" and "aggravate tension" in Korea, and the US troops stay in south Korea for the "balance of force" on the Korean peninsula and for "peace and security" of south Korea. To sum up,

the substance of their statement is that they cannot accept the UN resolution sponsored by the peace-loving countries, that the US troops should stay on in south Korea since they are present there not in the name of the UN but under a "pact" and since a "conflict" will break out if they withdraw.

The assertion of the United States that it cannot accept the UN resolution on the withdrawal of its troops from south Korea is a brazen-faced robber's logic.

As people still vividly remember, the United States has so far stated that it stations its troops in south Korea in accordance with the UN "resolution." The UN "resolution" has been the only "ground" for the US imperialists to justify the occupation of south Korea by their troops. Now that the UN has adopted a resolution on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from south Korea, the United States cannot escape from the obligation to execute it.

But, it stated unreasonably that it "will not follow" the resolution. And now it went the length of threatening that it "will not tolerate" the "interference" by the third parties in the stationing of its troops in south Korea. This is a disregard and insult to the just UN resolution and a downright challenge to the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over.

It is a mistake to think that the United States can keep stationing its army in south Korea by such insolence.

The United States' withdrawal of its troops from south Korea is its obligation to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people, who are desirous of peace in Korea and her reunification, to the UN which bans the interference in a country's domestic affairs, and to our era in which independent national development is the historical trend.

In the "resolution" of its side, the United States expressed its readiness to dissolve the "UN Command." The "UN force" in south Korea is precisely the US army. Therefore, the dissolution of the "UN

Command" and the withdrawal of the US troops can never be separated from each other. Now that the United States declared its readiness to dissolve the "UN Command," it should do so and pull unconditionally its army more than 40,000 strong under it out of south Korea.

Precisely this is demanded by the Korean people and the world peace-loving people and by the UN resolution co-sponsored by 43 UN member nations.

In order not to withdraw its troops, the United States asserts that the number of US armymen in the "UN force" in south Korea is only 300 and they are all the staffers of the "UN Command" and the rest of the US armed forces are stationed under the "South Korea-US Mutual Defence Pact."

There is no army command on earth without its own troops. It is undeniable that all the US army in south Korea is the "UN force" in light of both the historical fact that the US troops had come to south Korea in the helmet of the "UN force" long before the conclusion of the "pact" and paragraph 13-c of the Korean Armistice Agreement which provides for ceasing the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel except rotation personnel introduced on a man-for-man basis.

It is none other than the United States that has emphasized within and without the UN that all foreign armed forces in south Korea are under the "UN Command" and that the US troops in south Korea are not US forces but the "UN forces" stationed there in accordance with the UN "resolution."

When the United States found it favourable to use the name of the UN for the justification of its troops' occupation of south Korea, it called its troops the "UN force." And now, as it is unfavourable to keep the cap of the "UN force" on heads of its troops, it maintains that they are not the "UN force." This fully reveals the US imperialists' aggressive design to keep their troops in south Korea at any cost and shows clearly that they are quite at a loss because they are now compelled to withdraw from south Korea.

Having found it impossible to justify their army's occupation of south Korea in the name of the "UN force," they now try to legalize that with the "South Korea-US Mutual Defence Pact." This is foolish enough.

The "South Korea-US Mutual Defence Pact" is an out-and-out illegal and aggressive one which the US imperialists concluded with the traitorous puppet clique of south Korea who could not represent the Korean people in an attempt to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea by the US army and to invade the northern half of the Republic. The Korean people declared it null and void long ago as a

most wanton violation of national sovereignty, and never recognize it.

The US imperialists and their stooges say that the US army's withdrawal from south Korea will "aggravate tension" and "destroy peace" in Korea. This is quite unreasonable.

It is none other than the US army that is blocking the peaceful reunification of Korea under the sign-board of the "UN force" and creating the constant danger of war in Korea. So, its withdrawal from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly will provide a firm guarantee for preserving peace in Korea.

Nevertheless, the US imperialists talk about "destruction of peace" and the "balance of forces" on the Korean peninsula. This only discloses their wild ambition of justifying their army's permanent occupation of south Korea, perpetuating the division of Korea and keeping south Korea as their colony and military base for aggression.

We have already advanced reasonable proposals time and again to preserve a stable peace in Korea and settle all problems arising from achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country after the withdrawal of the US army from south Korea.

They clearly reflect the strong will and ability of the Korean people to solve the reunification question, their domestic affair, independently, on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way after the withdrawal of the US troops.

No one else can make a mock of the peace-loving Korean people who strive to solve their national problem smoothly in a peaceful way.

With no reason and pretext can the United States justify its army's occupation of south Korea. However desperately it may try, it cannot reject the demand of the time for the withdrawal of its army from south Korea.

It must look squarely at the reality and act discretely. It is vain bids for the United States, kicked out of Indochina, to try to keep its hold on south Korea as an important military strategic base for Asian aggression and stay on there for ever.

If the United States ignores the just UN resolution, does not withdraw its army from south Korea and goes on following the policies of aggression and interference in Korea, its true colors of robber will be brought to fuller light and it will be strongly denounced and rejected by the world people and severely punished by history.

The Korean people will drive the US army out of south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland without fail with the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving people of the whole world.



Under the wise guidance of the great leader the Hwasong Coop Farm gathered a rich harvest last year, too. Photo shows the year-end income distribution of the farm

Bumper Harvest, Proud Fruit of Juche Farming Methods



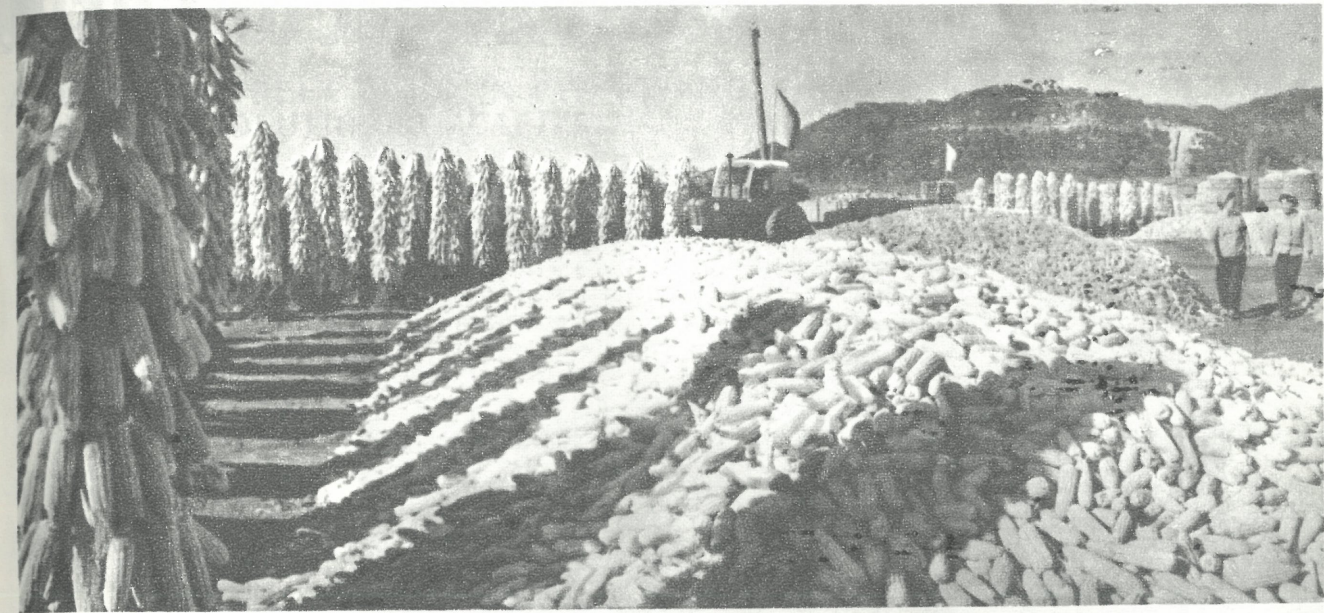
Rice harvesting is in full swing in the fields which have yielded a rich crop



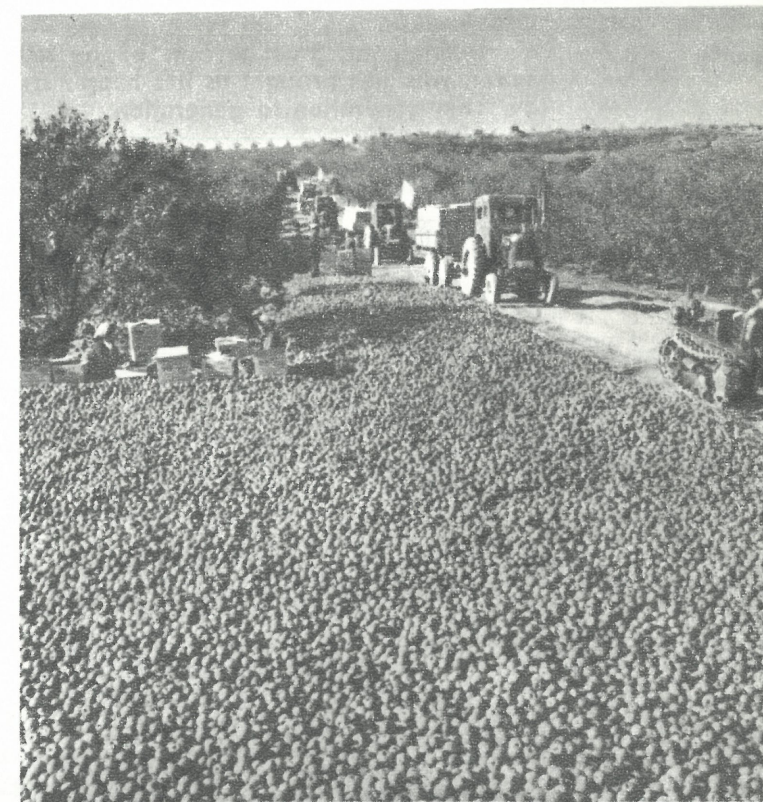
An itinerant thresher in capacity operation



We have reaped a rich harvest of vegetables



Our maize fields have produced a plenteous crop



Orchards have produced a great abundance of fruits

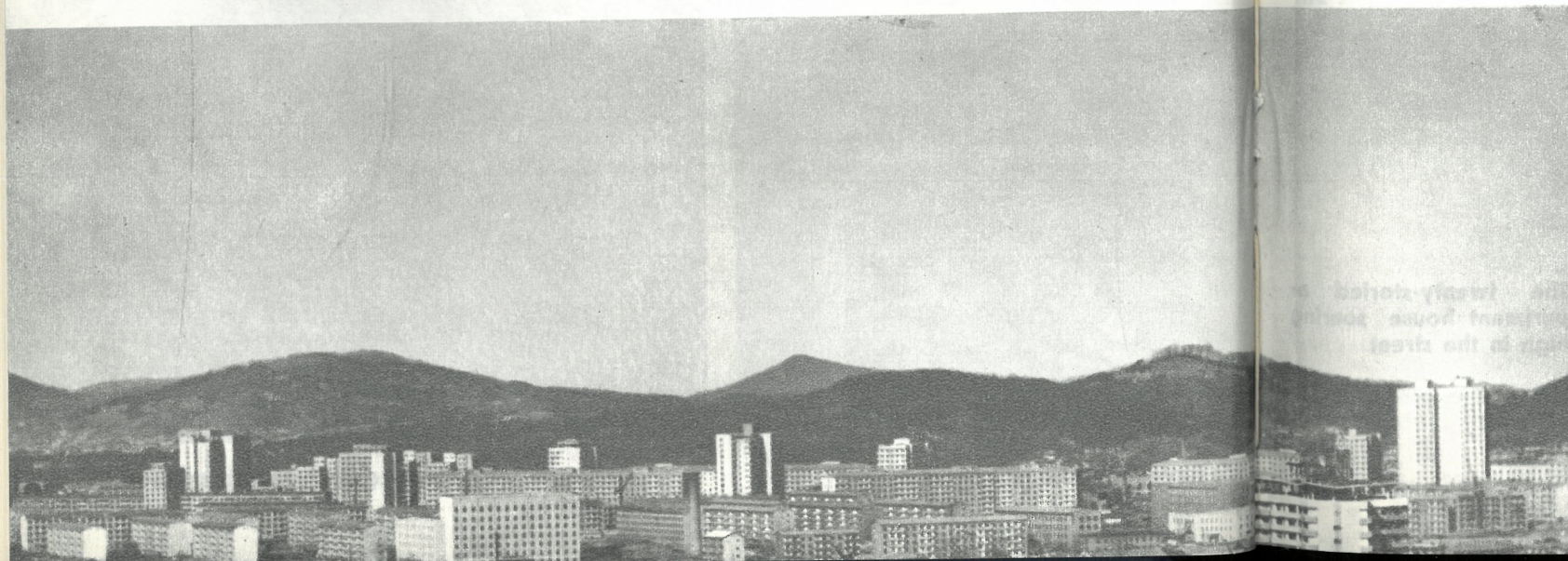
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT RAKWON STREET

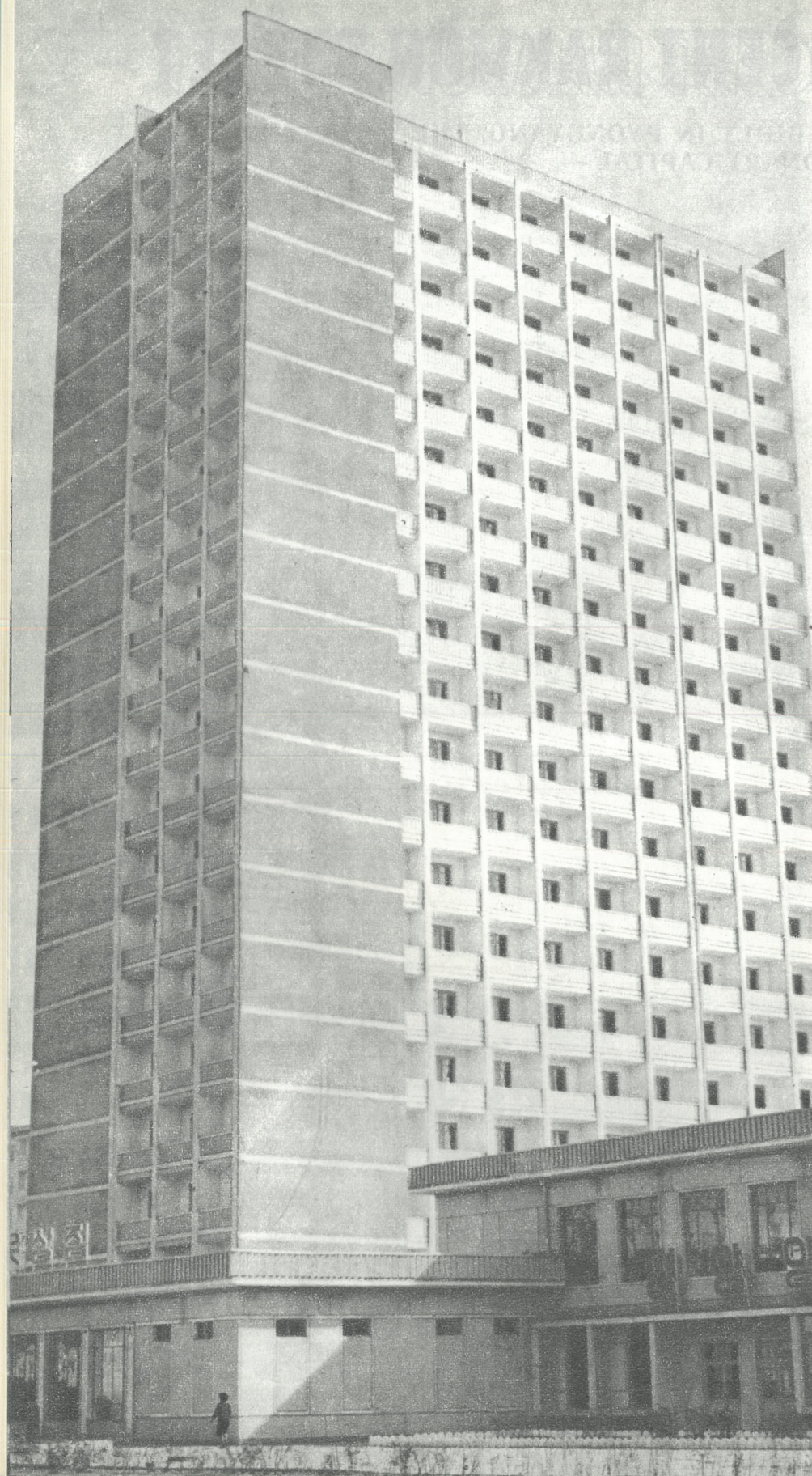
— A MODERN STREET BUILT IN PYONGYANG, THE
REVOLUTIONARY CAPITAL —



We will tell the great favours of the fatherly
leader, who has brought us this happiness and
joy, from generation to generation

The magnificent Rakwon
Street constructed under the
deep concern of the great
leader





The twenty-storied apartment house soaring high in the street



A block of apartment houses

The street viewed from the riverside





A grocery



A flower shop in the street



A living room

Rich Crop-yielding Agriculture of the DPRK, Fruitful Forest and River Conservation Work (1)

The Japanese critic Udai Fujishima visited our country last year. The October 21, 1975 issue of the Japanese magazine "Economist" carried his article entitled "Rich Crop-yielding Agriculture of the DPRK, Fruitful Forest and River Conservation Work." We give his article:

The richest harvest in history is said to be expected this year (1975) in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. What is the secret of success in this country's agriculture?

The writer understood the real state of agriculture in the DPRK for this article, staying there for about a month last summer.

THE RICHEST HARVEST IN HISTORY

There is every prospect of the richest harvest of grain in history this autumn in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Eighty per cent of the area north of the Military Demarcation Line running across the Korean peninsula is hilly. Its arable land is two million *chongbo*; paddy fields are 700,000 *chongbo*, maize fields 700,000 *chongbo*, orchards 300,000 *chongbo*, and the rest are dry fields under vegetables and grain and other crops.

This year's grain output from these fields will exceed the eight million ton target. They will produce four million tons of rice, more than four million tons of maize (Koreans closely planted new strains of maize), and other cereals. It is much more than two times the annual yield in the mid-1960s.

This yield is enough to amply feed the 16 million population and livestock domestically and raw materials for maize oil, sugar and other foodstuffs and industries and even to export some amount of grain and to reserve a few hundred thousand tons of grain. (This country kept that amount of food grain in reserve last year, too.)

In the years under Japanese colonial rule, north Korea imported millet from Manchuria and brought cereals from south Korea, unable to meet its food demand.

Immediately after liberation it produced only 1,890,000 tons of grain for 9,260,000 people. Now, however, it has turned into a socialist industrial state with agriculture producing food grain enough and to spare.

It is said that in the pre-liberation days Korea suffered from severe drought in such dry weather as this year.

The annual rainfall in the DPRK is some 1,000 mm. and most of rain comes in July and August. In those days when forest and river conservation works were neglected, peasants had to rely on rain which came in the first half of the year for planting rice. The rainfall from January to May in the average year is 197 mm. But this year it was only 110 mm. In such condition, many hundred thousand peasant households failed in farming in the former days.

On the contrary, however, today this country gathers in the richest harvest in history and has a bright prospect of producing more than ten million tons of grain in future.

Last year's per-*chongbo* rice yield stood at 5.9 tons, exceeding Japan's. This year it will greatly surpass the latter and the gap between the two countries will grow increasingly wider, I am sure.

"RICE IS SOCIALISM"

In this country it is said that "rice is

socialism." It was said by President Kim Il Sung. The people of the country boast of its significance for socialism in the present time, while recognizing the importance of Lenin's world-known words, "Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country."

The support of socialist industry to socialist agriculture is necessary for the latter's development. But industry can neither turn out agricultural products nor do what agriculture does.

According to the Workers' Party of Korea, if agriculture is neglected, the socialist system cannot be developed properly and even there may be the danger of revival of capitalism.

About the reason, President Kim Il Sung said:

"No matter how far industry may develop, the peasantry will make up a considerable proportion of the country's population as long as a rural co-operative economy exists. While the countryside remains backward technologically and culturally, the peasants' low level of ideological consciousness cannot be quickly raised. If the peasants are not awakened ideologically, feudal-Confucian ideas may revive in the countryside and capitalist ideology may readily infiltrate. In other words, the backwardness of the countryside paves the way for the penetration of all kinds of virulent ideological poison and provides a hotbed for its growth. It is a serious obstacle to the building of socialism."

"Belittling the importance of solving the rural question and paying slight attention to it in the process of socialist construction is a capitalist approach. If a socialist state fails to put great stress on rural construction, its countryside will be left behind, and eventually it will be compelled to buy even grain for food from other countries. In such a case, the complete victory of socialism would be impossible, and the country indefinitely lamed."

In the past, drought usually brought about a crop failure. But this year, in spite of dry weather, the DPRK will reap a bumper crop.

This owes, needless to say, to this country's tireless efforts for irrigation made since its liberation.

The socialist countries conduct the agricultural technical revolution in different ways. Not a few countries give precedence to farm mechanization and put off irrigation, so they suffer seriously from it.

Since the agrarian reform carried out immediately after liberation, Korea has given priority to irrigation in the rural technical revolution.

The reason was that as agricultural production is a biological process, she thought it necessary for a high and stable harvest to give irrigation priority in the technical revolution whose central tasks are (a) irrigation, (b) electrification, (c) mechanization and (d) chemicalization. Irrigation was more important because she lays the main stress on paddy rice cultivation in her agriculture. Now one can see that was pretty natural and reasonable. But it is not easy to see such a way at a time when no country had ever applied it in the building of socialism. Herein lies the uncommonness of President Kim Il Sung who has guided people in the whole course of irrigation projects from planning to completion, standing in the van.

ALL EFFORTS FOR EXPANSION OF IRRIGATION NETWORKS

President Kim Il Sung had had a wide knowledge of agriculture in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and returned home in triumph with a programme of territorial remaking. He himself made agricultural experiments in his own residence and on farms in different parts and always discussed the agricultural matter with peasants and scholars, and at the same time, he read domestic and foreign books and ceaselessly toured the country for on-the-spot guidance.

In the rice-planting season, he gets up earlier than farmers every morning to look round paddies. Peasants say: "Our leader is

not a nonprofessional. He is a doctor of agriculture." From their life experiences, they are fully convinced of the correctness of the guidance of President Kim Il Sung. On-the-spot guidance given by President Kim Il Sung is altogether different from the internal inspection tour of the head of state commonly known in other countries. It has unimaginable contents.

It is said that the distance covered by him for on-the-spot guidance for 30 years now since liberation is long enough to go round the earth 14 times. He always finds himself among the masses at factories or on farms and gives guidance in administrative work, the activities of Party organizations, technical matters and all other affairs.

To take an example. In the spring of 1946 President Kim Il Sung called at a poor peasant house on Yoldusamcholli Plain neglected as a typical barren land on the west coast for thousands of years since agriculture started in this country, and planned an irrigation project. In the spring of 1947 he again surveyed mountain areas and instructed to make designs for a reservoir. Thus the project for the Pyongnam Irrigation System and its reservoir "Yonpung-ho" watering 100,000 *chongbo* of paddy fields was started in the autumn of 1948, but it was interrupted by the Korean war in 1950. The irrigation facilities were destroyed by the US troops which temporarily invaded the northern half of the Republic.

In the spring of 1954, shortly after the end of the war, President Kim Il Sung again visited there and instructed to resume the project. In the autumn of that year the project was started again and it was completed in May 1956.

During the project President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance more than ten times, paying attention to the progress of the project and every aspect of the workers' life.

In different fields of construction, this country employs the method of training technicians through a construction project for

many other construction projects. This method was applied to the project for the reservoir and the irrigation system.

The Republic started irrigation projects on a full scale in 1955 to water the whole arable land. The September 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea put forward the slogan: "All efforts for expansion of the irrigated area to one million *chongbo*!"

The Republic is flat on the west coast and mountainous on the east coast. Therefore, it followed a policy of conducting irrigation projects, putting the main stress on forest and river conservation work, on the east coast, too. It also adopted a policy of carrying out state-invested large irrigation projects and coop farm-invested medium and small irrigation projects simultaneously.

RAMIFIED CANALS

During my stay in the DPRK from May to July this year, I made an inspection of reservoirs, irrigation works and co-operative farms on the west coast. The reservoirs and irrigation works were built in different forms according to the geographical features of local areas. The canals ran endlessly in all directions.

I was told that this country has now 1,500 reservoirs, large and small. The big reservoirs on the west coast, enumerated from the north, are the Manpung-ho Reservoir for the Amnok-gang Irrigation System watering 100,000 *chongbo* of fields, the Taesong Reservoir for the Kiyang Irrigation System irrigating 51,000 *chongbo*, the Yonpung-ho Reservoir for the Pyongnam Irrigation System with an irrigation capacity of 100,000 *chongbo*, the Sohung-ho Reservoir for the Ojidon Irrigation System feeding 44,000 *chongbo* with water and the Singye and Kuam Reservoirs for the Singye and Yonbaek Irrigation Systems irrigating 80,000 *chongbo* of fields in total.

(To be continued)

Our Party's Military Line Based on the Revolutionary Principle of Self-defence

Our people greet significantly the 28th birthday of the Korean People's Army today.

During their existence, our revolutionary armed forces, heir to the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, have traversed a path studded with proud victory under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. And today our country has become an invincible country with a strong self-defence power fully capable of crushing any aggressive armed forces of imperialism.

All this victory is a shining fruit of the immortal Juche idea fathered by the great leader and the line of self-defence, its embodiment.

Increasing the nation's defence capacity is one of important tasks set before a working-class party in power, and it is a matter of vital importance which affects the destiny of socialist construction as long as imperialism remains. It is especially important for us who are building socialism in direct confrontation with the US imperialist aggressors, the ringleader of world reaction, with the country divided.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on scientific analysis of the objective requirements of the development of the revolution and the prevailing situation, advanced the self-defensive military line and carried it into practice with flying colors in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Having defined it as the basic content of its military line to make our army a cadre army, modernize it, arm all the people and turn the whole country into a fortress, our Party has exerted tireless efforts to put this line into practice, and has already attained great successes in this respect."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 379.)

The great leader, basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, hammered out the original self-defensive military line whose keynote is to convert the entire army into an army of cadres, modernize it from top to bottom, arm all the people and turn the entire country into

a fortress.

Our Party's military line put forward by the leader is based on the revolutionary principle of self-defence.

Our Party's line of self-defence is based, first of all, on the fundamental principle of the Juche idea that man is the master of all things and decides everything.

The decisive factor in the building of defences and military operations are men, the masses of people, and not techniques. Nothing can be done without men. Men play a decisive role in war and in developing military science and techniques. This is why the masses of people should be the master in building up defence capacity.

Our Party's line of self-defence is also firmly based on the Juche position of solving the question of national defence in a revolutionary way in line with the actual conditions of our country, relying on our own strength, the strength of our people.

Self-defensive military forces mean literally military forces to defend oneself. Foreigners cannot fight for the masters, the people of a country, and foreign assistance is secondary in any case. The internal forces of a country are the decisive factor of victory in war. A country can build up the strongest and most dependable defence potential only when it settles problems arising from building defences in line with its own conditions, on the strength of its own people vitally interested in it.

Our Party's line of self-defence fully accords with the demand of our time when the whole world calls for independence.

Ours is an age of independence. All people neither want to live under the control of others nor allow others to subordinate them. But, as long as imperialism remains on the globe, a sovereign state without self-defensive military force cannot free its sovereignty from constant imperialist threat.

In order to defend the revolutionary gains and build a new society, the politically independent nations must build a military force strong enough to guarantee them by force of

arms.

Our Party's line of self-defence also conforms to the requirements of the development of the world revolution at present.

Revolution and construction go on in each national state as a unit and the world revolution wins through the process of the triumph of socialist revolution in individual countries and the increase of victorious countries. Such law of the development of the world revolution requires each country to strengthen its military force.

Only when each country has its strong defence capacity, it can firmly defend its revolution and construction against the ceaseless aggressions of the US-led imperialists and develop them, and it can hasten their final ruin and creditably fulfil both the national duty and the international duty of revolution.

Our Party's line of self-defence fully satisfies the demands of modern warfare.

In modern war, there is no distinction between front and rear, and huge manpower and up-to-date weapons are employed and latest science and techniques applied. So, it requires each country to build a strong military force, relying on the efforts of its own people and not others.

Only with such a strong self-defence capacity, each country can successfully repel the armed invasions of the imperialists and firmly defend its revolutionary gains, and at the same time, accelerate socialist revolution and the building of socialism.

The great leader clarified the concrete policies to carry out our Party's military line.

He put forward the policy of converting the entire army into an army of cadres and modernizing it from top to bottom.

This policy calls for training all the army men as able military personnel fully prepared politically, ideologically and in military technique so that in case of emergency all of them, from generals down to soldiers, can perform one rank-higher duties, and for equipping the entire army well with up-to-date weapons and technical means as required by modern warfare and improving war equipment and rapidly developing military science and technique in line with the concrete conditions of our country.

Strengthening in every way the regular armed forces, the core of military force, is one of radical questions in the building of revolutionary armed forces.

The political and ideological consciousness

of army men is the source of their fighting strength. Therefore, the firm political and ideological equipment of servicemen provides a decisive guarantee for bringing the features and superiority of the revolutionary army into full play and handling skilfully weapons and military-technical equipment and applying superb arts of war and war tactics flexibly.

When a revolutionary army's political and ideological superiority is fully displayed and it is equipped with modern military technique, can it be invincible. When an army from top to bottom is equipped well with modern weapons and military-technical means as demanded by modern warfare and all the army men skilfully handle latest weapons and know military science and technique well enough, it can be a revolutionary army which can crush any aggressive armed force of imperialism and which can be rapidly expanded if necessary.

In order to thoroughly implement the policy of converting the entire army into an army of cadres and modernizing it from top to bottom, it is necessary to develop and apply military science and technique adapted to the specific features and conditions of one's country, from the Juche position.

As seen above, this policy of our Party's is the wisest one to train our People's Army as a one-beats-a-hundred army of cadres, an invincible revolutionary army, fully prepared politically, ideologically and in military technology.

The great leader also advanced a policy of putting the entire people under arms and turning the whole country into a fortress.

This policy calls for fully preparing the entire people politically, ideologically and in military technology and making the whole country an impregnable fortress.

In order to be strong enough to defend itself, each country must firmly arm the entire people and convert itself into an impregnable fortress.

Inexhaustible is the strength of the masses of people equipped with revolutionary consciousness and closely united around their wise leader, which is a decisive factor of victory in war. If the entire people fight imperialist aggressors, in arms with revolutionary consciousness, relying on the impregnable fortress, they can crush any enemy and gain the final victory of war.

Only when the entire people are under arms and the whole country is fortified, it is possible to rapidly increase military forces numerically and ensure their quality as demanded by

People's Armymen rendering a helping hand in the building of modern farm houses



modern warfare and successfully drive back any attacking imperialist aggressors, irrespective of time and place, and creditably defend the revolutionary gains.

When the entire people have arms and the whole country becomes a fortress, an all-people, country-wide defence system can be established and military-strategical superiority

can be guaranteed.

Only with the definite regular armed forces, it is impossible to win victory in modern warfare and establish an all-people, country-wide defence system. Only when regular armed forces are combined with civilian armed forces and modern weapons with conventional ones and fortified impregnable defences are built all over the country, it is possible to establish iron-wall ground, coastal and air defence systems, ensure wartime production successfully and put into effect the principle of self-defence in an all-round way.

As seen above, our Party's policy of arming all the people and turning the whole country into a fortress makes it possible to set up the strongest defence system resting on the firm politico-ideological unity of the entire people and on the solid foundation of the independent national economy.

As a result of the splendid implementation of the Party's military line under the wise guidance of the great leader, today our People's Army has become an army of cadres, each of whose men is a match for a hundred foes, and an invincible revolutionary armed force with strong striking and defence means, all the people are armed and the whole country has been turned into an impregnable fortress, and a perfect all-people, country-wide defence system established.

Today our people's powerful self-defensive armed forces are firmly guarding their socialist fatherland, smashing every war provocation manoeuvre of US imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique, its stooges.

Ko Hun Ik

Military Setbacks of US Imperialism in Figures

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialist aggressors suffered an ignominious defeat in their military adventure to turn our country into their colony and enslave the Korean people."

After start of a war of aggression in Korea, the US imperialists threw in huge armed forces more than two million strong — one-third of their ground force, one-fifth of their air force and the greater part of their Pacific Fleet, troops of 15 of their satellite countries and the south Korean puppet troops—plus

vast quantities of up-to-date combat equipment and resorted to the most barbarous war methods in history only to suffer the most miserable defeat in their history.

During the three years of war, our People's Army put out of action over 1,567,128 men, including 405,498 men of the US imperialist aggressor troops. The US imperialists lost many notorious homicidal generals.

The aggressors also lost 12,213 aircraft including B-29s called the "fortress in the air" and 564 ships and vessels including the heavy cruiser

"Baltimore" and the flagship "Missouri" of their 7th Fleet.

The loss of manpower and war equipment suffered by the US imperialist aggressor army at the Korean front was nearly 2.3 times greater than that in the four years of the Pacific war during the Second World War.

Bemoaning their military defeat, Marshall, former US Secretary of Defence, said that the myth was exploded and they were not so strong as others thought.

The defeat of US imperialism in the Korean war brought about the beginning of its decline.

The Great Leader Established True People's Power of New Type

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The question of power is the fundamental question in revolution, the vital question on which depend its victory and the success of our constructive efforts."

It was a burning issue in our revolution to establish a genuine people's power in our country after liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

While working to found the Party and rally broader working masses more closely around it after liberation, the great leader put his heart into the task to set up a genuine people's power of a new type.

Only when the Japanese imperialists' colonial ruling machinery was destroyed and a new type of people's power established, would it be possible to crush the class enemies and break down their resistance, and to succeed in socio-economic reforms aimed at guaranteeing welfare and democratic liberties and rights to the entire people.

It would be also possible to put into practice the political line of our Party, particularly the line of turning the northern half into a powerful base of the Korean revolution, a revolutionary democratic base, and further advance our revolution.

Basing himself on an original line of people's revolutionary government put forward by him in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle and a rich store of experiences gained in the struggle to materialize it, and on a scientific analysis of our country's situation prevailing right after liberation, the great leader advanced a policy of building a new type of people's power.

Formulating the policy of people's power, he

said that the Korean revolution was a new people's democratic revolution led by the working class and that the broad-based peasants, urban petty bourgeoisie and even some national capitalists could take part in the revolution under the leadership of the working class because it assumed an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal character.

He also said that a genuine people's power should be built on mass base, broad democratic national united front, and that our Party's leadership over the power should be firmly guaranteed.

The work to set up a people's power of a new type involved a fierce battle against the US imperialists occupying south Korea and other reactionary forces and Right and "Left" opportunists from the very beginning.

The great leader smashed every move of the national and class enemies as well as of the Right and "Left" opportunists, and energetically organized and carried on the struggle to bring into practice the line of building a people's power, which he had put forward in his speech, "On Building Up the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Motherland," made to military and political cadres on August 20, 1945.

He guided the Party organizations to bring home the line of people's government to the masses of the people and led the people to smash the machinations of the hostile elements with their united strength. He also saw that energetic efforts were made to improve and reinforce the people's committees set up on the initiative of the people in different parts of the country after liberation.

The great leader sent many excellent functionaries of working people stock prepared

and trained in struggle to the people's committees to further improve their composition and strengthened organizational guidance to ensure the Communist Party's leadership over the people's committees and establish a new order within the people's committees.

In order to give guidance in all spheres of the national economy and strengthen economic ties between the provinces to meet the mature demand of the revolutionary situation, he established ten administrative bureaus for industry, traffic, communications, agriculture and forestry, commerce, finance, education, public health, judicial administration and public security in north Korea.

At the Second Enlarged Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Organizing Committee of the Party convened in Pyongyang in November 1945, the great leader made clear our Party's basic policy of power and proposed to set up a central government organ in north Korea on the basis of people's committees formed across the country.

Since grave obstacles had been thrown in the way of building a democratic sovereign and independent state by the aggressive manoeuvres of the US imperialists who had occupied the south, only by establishing a central government organ in the north at an early date was it possible for north Korea to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, create a democratic base of revolution, and on this basis, organize and conduct a more dynamic struggle for the building of a democratic, sovereign and independent state.

Setting up a central power organ in north Korea was the mature demand of the development of the people's power itself. As the people's committees set up in different localities were improved and strengthened, a central government organ was badly needed, which would give them unified leadership. Although the ten administrative bureaus had been organized, they gave guidance only to their own branches of the national economy and they could not ensure unified guidance in north Korea's political, economic and cultural affairs as a whole. Hence the need for a central government organ which could coordinate and direct the work of the administrative bureaus and give unified guidance to the local people's committees.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed a preparatory committee for establishing a central power organ of north Korea with democratic political parties and social organizations as the main constituents, and actively pushed ahead with its work.

Under his guidance a conference of representatives of the north Korean democratic political parties, social organizations, administrative bureaus and people's committees was opened in Pyongyang on February 8, 1946. It set up the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea (PPCNK).

The conference held with a high political enthusiasm made the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, the Chairman of the PPCNK.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared to the whole world the birth of a new type of genuine people's power for which all the Korean people had long thirsted and the Korean Communists waged a bloody struggle.

The establishment of the PPCNK was the brilliant realization of the original line of people's government put forward by him during the anti-Japanese armed struggle; it was a priceless fruit of the long struggle he had conducted for it.

The creation of the PPCNK, heir to the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, was a big event of historic significance in the political life of the Korean people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our people's power is a sovereign power that has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Communists and patriotic people of Korea; it is a great achievement, won by our people through hard struggle under the leadership of our Party."

The anti-Japanese armed struggle, an arduous and protracted struggle unprecedented in history, was a struggle to set up a genuine people's government which would bring liberty and happiness to the workers, peasants and other working people.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, according to the line of establishing a people's

revolutionary government, set up such a government in the guerrilla base-liberated area for the first time in history and gained priceless experiences in the building of people's power. In the flame of the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle he also trained guerrillas as the faithful servants of the people, as revolutionary backbone. He thereby laid a firm groundwork for the establishment of people's power.

The line of people's government formulated, the firm basis for building people's power laid and the priceless experiences gained by the great leader enabled the Korean people to adopt the form of people's power and establish a people's committee, a people's sovereign power organ, without delay after liberation.

Indeed, the people's committee is a brilliant embodiment of the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung; it is a genuine people's power which guarantees the complete sovereignty and independence of the country, rallies all the people closely around itself and enlists their high political zeal and patriotism and their inexhaustible strength in the building of a rich and strong country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Provisional People's Committee of North Korea performed the functions of the people's democratic dictatorship; it was a people's power that relied on a democratic national united front embracing the broad anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic forces based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class."

The people's power of a new type that functioned as a people's democratic dictatorship came, in essence, within the category of the proletarian dictatorship; its mission was to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and build up the north into a democratic base of revolution.

With the establishment of the PPCNK, the question of power, the fundamental issue of revolution, was admirably solved in our country.

The Korean people became proud masters of

the country and had a powerful revolutionary weapon for the building of a new Korea.

The entire Korean people warmly hailed the establishment of the PPCNK and extended their warmest gratitude and greatest honour to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who gratified their age-old desire.

Particularly, they regarded it as the greatest joy and happiness to make the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the PPCNK's Chairman and had a firm determination to fight on, united closely around him.

The people in Kangwon Province wrote in their letter to the great leader as follows:

"Our great leader General Kim Il Sung, we one million people in Kangwon Province will fulfil our duty by faithfully carrying out the decision of the PPCNK under your guidance."

Sky-high were the spirits of our people who were advancing under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the people, who enjoyed the absolute trust and respect of the entire Korean people, united closely around him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, head of the unified central government organ, worked day and night to materialize his great plan for the building of a new state and energetically led our people along the road to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and the people.

Thirty years have passed since the establishment of the PPCNK. During the period our Republic has become an independent socialist state with the advanced socialist system and the strong independent national economy, with a powerful all-people defence system and brilliant national culture under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and it ranks among the advanced countries of the world.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea—our glorious fatherland, the land of independence, self-reliance and self-defence following the great banner of Juche, will prosper for ever along with history.

Kim Mun Ho



Pujon-ho Lake

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Beautiful mountain ranges—the sky-kissing Mt. Paekdu-san in the north, then Mt. Kumgang-san and Mt. Taebaek-san, and Mt. Halla-san in Cheju-do Island! Vast plains stretch endlessly, drained by the rivers of Amnok-gang, Tuman-gang, Taedong-gang, Han-gang, Rakdong-gang, Kumgang and many others that wind their way to the east, the west and the south! And the wonderful landscape along thousands of miles of coastal lines! Korea is, indeed, a beautiful land of 3,000 ri."

Numberless natural and man-made lakes in our country add beauty to lovely landscape.

Scenic Pujon-ho Lake in the heart of the Pujon Plateau is one

of the big man-made lakes in Korea including Supung-ho and Changjin-ho Lakes.

It stretches long from north to south. It is nearly 40 km. round, its width is 13.5 km. at the maximum and 0.75 km. at the minimum.

It looks like a sea in the vast thick forests of larch, spruce and other subarctic needle-leaved trees.

It is very deep, and its water is always crystal-clear, because its bed is rocks.

Steep mountains wall the lake. They present peculiar scenery every season. They are aflame with various flowers in spring and display glorious tints of red and gold in autumn. There grow rare alpine plants around the lake.

Under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader the lake is effectively

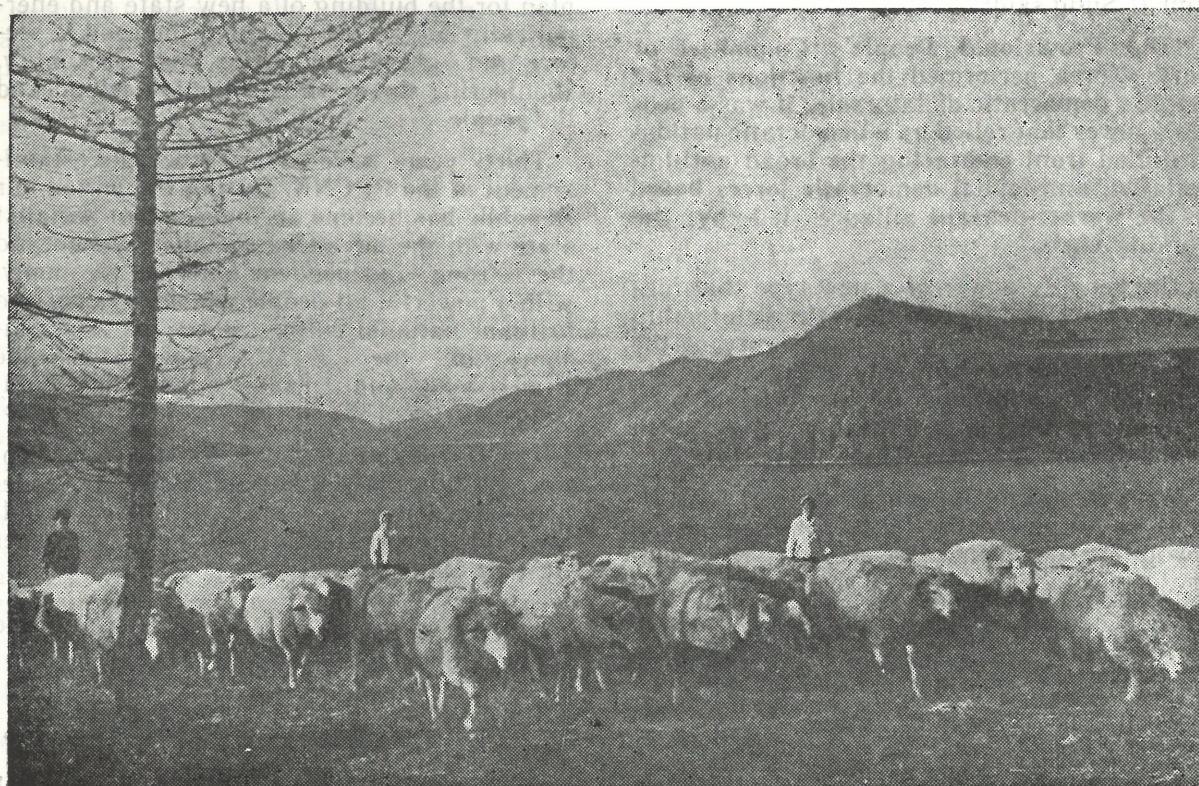
used for the improvement of the people's life and the development of the national economy.

It is used for power generation and irrigation of the vast Hamju Plain, one of our granaries. It is also used for the transport of timber and passengers and for breeding tasty fishes.

In summer, holiday homes on the lake are crowded with working people—holiday makers.

In the lake ice forms early and stays late and it is very good. So the lake offers the best skating ground.

There are modern speed and figure skating and hockey rinks and well-appointed service establishments. In winter many children and youths and skaters come there from different parts of the country to improve sports technique and train their bodies.



A Large-size, Long-distance Dressed Ore Pipeline Built

The Musan Mine is one of Korea's leading iron ore producers.

Last year our people laid a 98 km.-long dressed ore pipeline linking the mine and the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a metallurgical giant, in Chongjin across steep mountains and deep valleys.

Dressed and sifted ore comes to the first stage pumping station to be sent up by a giant pump to Kumpae-ryong Hill, 1,200 metres above the sea level. Then it receives

pressure again at the second and third stage pumping stations and comes across high and low hills to be dehydrated, dried and mixed and then rides on 4 km.-long two conveyor lines to flow into the sintering furnaces at the Kim Chaek Iron Works.

The large modernly-equipped long-distance dressed ore pipeline was built by our own efforts with our own technique and materials.

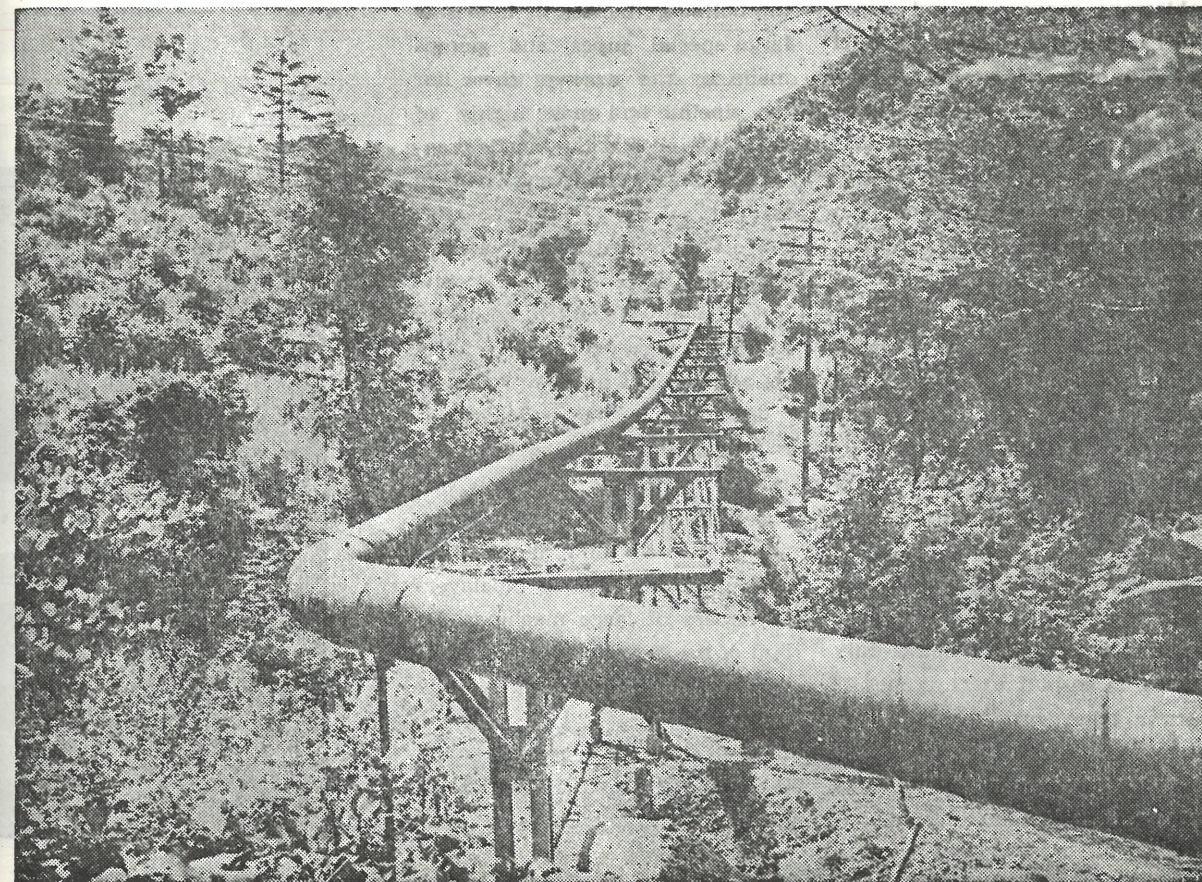
The great leader Comrade

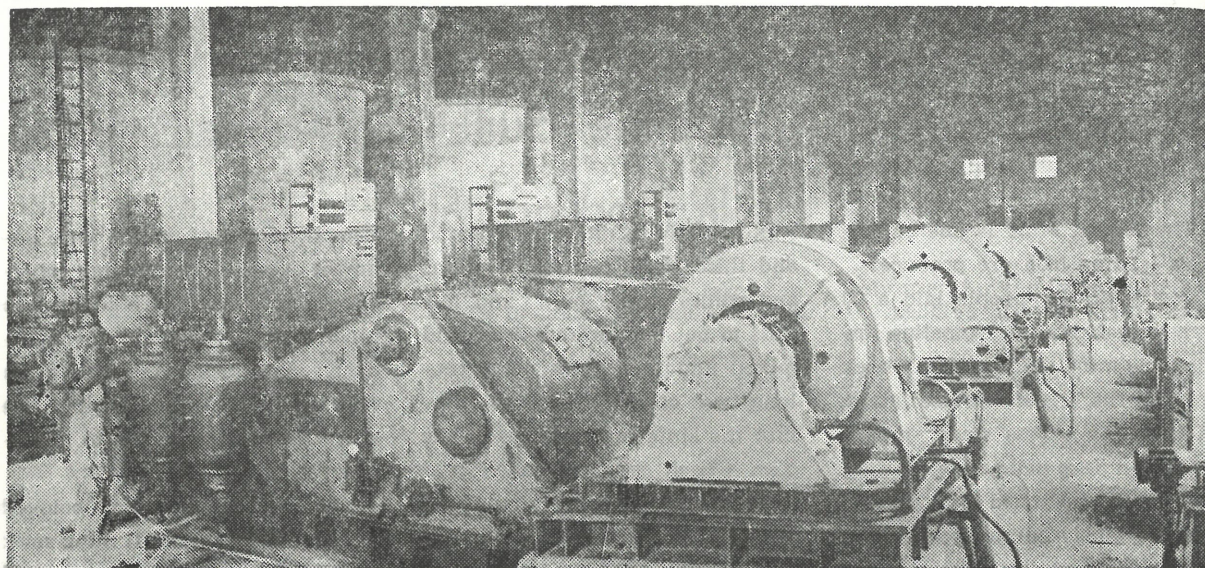
Kim Il Sung presented a wise policy of extensively applying cableways, conveyors and pipelines to further strengthen our Juche industry and bring about a great revolution in transport, and has correctly led our people to implement it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"While introducing large and high-speed equipment, the extractive industries must widely use

The dressed ore pipeline stretches across steep mountains and deep valleys





The first stage pumping station for the large-size, long-distance dressed ore pipeline

cableways, conveyors and pipelines in transport. Thus, the fuel and raw materials produced must be promptly transported to factories, enterprises and goods stations."

The fatherly leader gave our working class an honourable task of completing in a short time the dressed ore pipeline project which is of weighty import in sharply increasing iron production, and pointed to its direction and concrete ways. And he secured everything for the project and looked after every aspect of the workers' life.

He organized the production of equipment and machines for the project and sent heavy-duty trucks, large bulldozers, cranes of various types and even helicopters.

Giving on-the-spot guidance to iron and steel plants and mach-

ine-building factories, he saw large special pipes and pumps made by the workers there for the pipeline and spoke highly of them, saying that they made wonderful things, relying on their own efforts.

Workers, scientists and technicians rose as one to repay the great favour and solicitude of the fatherly leader with loyalty. They pushed ahead with the project at a lightning speed by a finish-one-by-one method.

High mountains and deep valleys of the Hamgyong Range resounded day and night with revolutionary songs of pipelayers and roars of large machines. By dint of the heroic struggle of builders, the pipeline lengthened day by day.

The young constructors of the Guards Chollima Chemical Equipment Assembling Combine sur-

passed their daily plan assignments five to ten times in joining pipes through an intensified speed campaign.

The workers, scientists and technicians undertaking the manufacture of large special pumps for the pipeline also effected great innovations in their production.

They, helping and learning from each other, carried out study of documents, testing, designing and manufacture simultaneously in order to fulfil the honourable task given by the fatherly leader as early as possible.

Thus, they succeeded in making a trial product of a new type in a month and testing its efficiency.

They drew blueprints only in 20 days, which had been said to take over six months, and made all large pumps needed for the pipeline in three months.

As seen above, thanks to the heroic efforts of pipelayers, scientists and technicians, the pipeline project was completed in a pretty brief time, instead of several years.

Almost all technical processes of this pipeline are automated or remote-controlled.

The pipeline with an annual transport capacity of several million tons of dressed ore is operated by only a few people.

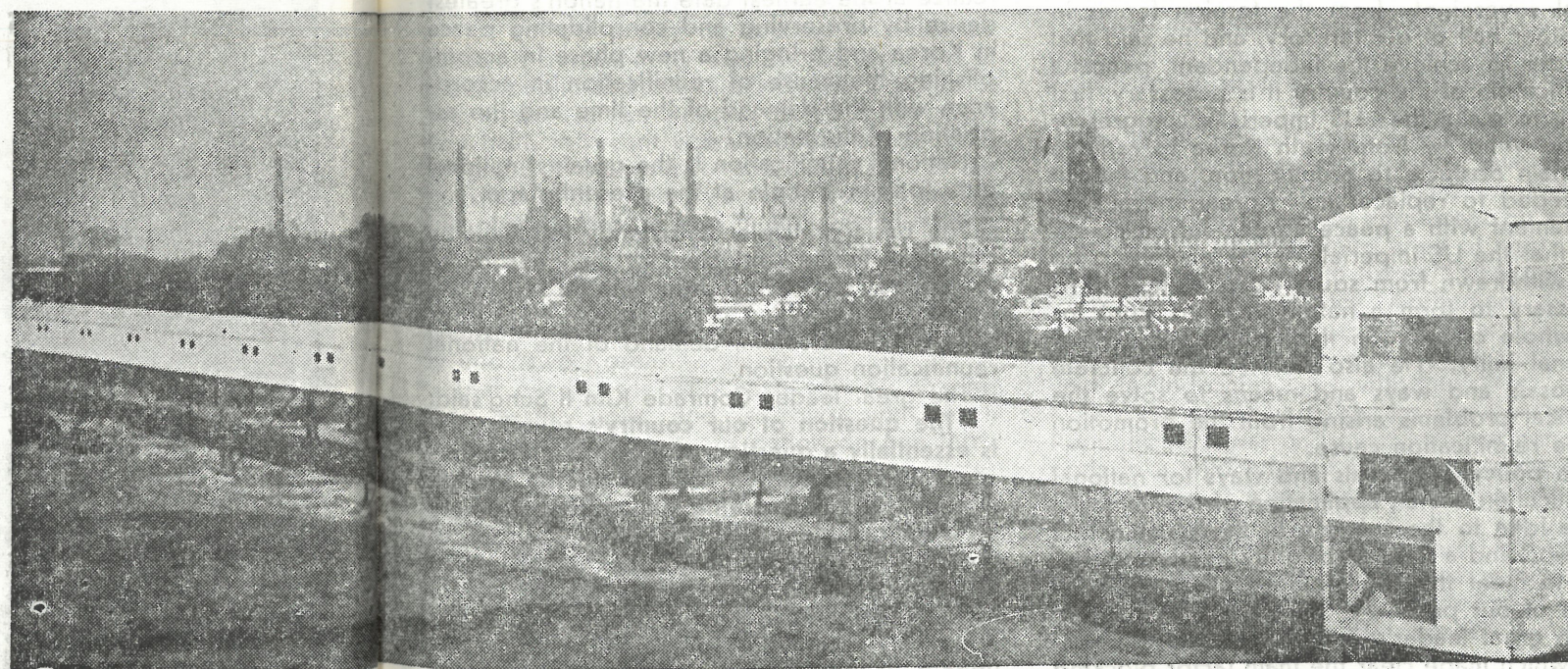
It is greater than railways in transport capacity.

Its transport capacity is enormous indeed. It carries a truck load of dressed ore in 30 seconds.

The builders, who performed brilliant labour feats in laying the pipeline last year, have now buckled down to another dressed ore pipeline project under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" in hearty response to the great leader's call and the appeal of the Party centre.

The completion of the new project in the near future will help our metallurgical industry to display fully its might and contribute to further enriching, strengthening and developing our country.

A modern large-size, long-distance belt conveyor installed at the Kim Chaek Iron Works to carry dressed ore brought by the pipeline to sintering furnaces



Great National Programme Showing the Correct Path to Settlement of Reunification Question

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified a programme-policy for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea in his historic report to the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the report, he scientifically analyzed the factors obstructing the country's reunification, our people's national desire, and denounced the US imperialists for their aggressive policy against our country and their manoeuvres to create "two Koreas" and the Pak Jung Hi clique for their traitorous act of perpetuating national split, following US imperialism. At the same time, he made clear again our Party's consistent principled stand and policy for national reunification and the ways and means to carry them into practice.

In his historic report, the great leader clarified the essence of the national reunification question, as saying that it is to win back national sovereignty from the foreign forces in the other half of our territory, and he said that in order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country it is necessary, first of all, to make the US imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea to remove the main obstacle to reunification, and then it is needed to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement on condition that the US imperialist army of aggression was withdrawn from south Korea and it is necessary to form a national united front for the whole country on the principle of great national unity. He also clarified the concrete proposals and ways and means to solve the practical problems arising from the promotion of the reunification cause.

The policy, proposals and ways for national reunification are an application of the immortal Juche idea to the solution of the reunification question and a beacon brightly lighting up the way to meet the unanimous desire and demand of our people.

The great leader's report is a historic literature which made clear the main factor blocking

Korea's reunification and put forward the radical ways and realistic measures to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea, prevent division and promote the reunification cause, today when tension is keyed up and the danger of perpetual division really exists in Korea due to US imperialism's aggression and war policy which is pursued more and more feverishly, and his historic report is also a great banner of struggle to settle the reunification question.

The policy, proposals and ways for national reunification advanced by the great leader are the only correct save-the-nation measures which make it possible to positively pave a short cut to reunification through the mobilization of all patriotic forces in the north and south of Korea.

Indeed, they are a great national programme which points to the only correct way to realize at the earliest date the nation's greatest desire by preserving and consolidating peace in Korea and bringing a new phase in accomplishing the cause of reunification in accordance with the demand of the time and the aspiration of the nation.

National reunification is the greatest national duty for our people at the present stage.

The basic principle consistently followed by our Party in the settlement of the question of the country's reunification is to hold fast to the Juche position.

This is an essential demand of the national reunification question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The question of our country's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population robbed by the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale."** ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 31.)

Sovereignty is vital to a country and a nation. Only when it is sovereign, a nation can uphold its dignity and honour, and it can

achieve complete independence and prosperity.

National sovereignty is trampled underfoot in south Korea, one half of the country, by the US imperialists occupying it. And because of the territorial bisection caused by their occupation, our people cannot exercise national sovereignty on a Korea-wide scale.

Our people, the master of Korea, must take back down-trodden national sovereignty by driving out the foreign aggressors who illegally keep one half of our territory under their occupation and bring all sorts of intolerable calamities and misfortunes to them and by reunifying the divided country. It is their sacred and inviolable national right.

Our Party's reunification policy is to attain national reunification independently by our people themselves on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way, free from any outside interference. This policy and a number of fair and reasonable proposals made by us to carry it into effect proceeded all from the firm Juche position maintained by our Party in solving the question of our country's reunification.

Our Party's policy and proposals for national reunification correctly reflect our people's will and national interests and the demands of the time for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. This is why they are unanimously supported by the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

The correct policy of national reunification followed by our Party and the Government of our Republic and the indefatigable struggle of the entire Korean people for its materialization have in recent years brought about some progress in the bid for the solution of the question of the country's reunification, but a big obstacle lies as ever in the way of reunification. It is the manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their lackeys to prevent the materialization of our realistic proposals for reunification and to bisect our country indefinitely into "two Koreas."

That our people who have lived, sharing their destiny, joys and sorrows with each other, as a homogeneous nation on one territory for ages should be bisected in our times is impermissible. We must reunify the country without fail within the lifetime of our generation and hand down the reunified fatherland to our posterity.

In order to realize the cause of the country's reunification, the main obstacle to it must be eliminated, first of all.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The country's independent, peaceful reunification requires, first of all, the elimination of foreign interference which is the main barrier to reunification." (Ibid., p. 33.)

The occupation of south Korea by US imperialism and its aggressive policy are the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings the south Korean people undergo and the chief obstacle to our country's reunification. The US imperialists have occupied south Korea by force of arms for more than 30 years now and carried out aggressive and splitting manoeuvres, instigating their puppets to suppress the people's patriotic struggle for freedom and liberation and national reunification.

To make the US imperialist aggression army, the main barrier to Korea's reunification, withdraw from south Korea is an irresistible demand of the time, and this is demanded strongly at the United Nations, too. This is clearly borne out by the fact that the draft resolution jointly submitted by 43 UN member nations was passed with the approval of the overwhelming majority of the UN member nations which participated in the voting at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

The US imperialists must, first of all, dissolve the "UN Command" at once and pull out without delay all their aggression forces occupying south Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces" in accordance with the demand of this resolution.

It is an important condition for promoting the reunification cause to remove tension from Korea and preserve and consolidate peace there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"For the independent, peaceful reunification of our country the Armistice Agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement on condition that the US imperialist army of aggression is withdrawn from south Korea."** (Ibid., p. 34.)

The Korean Armistice Agreement cannot guarantee a durable peace in Korea.

Refusing to draw a due lesson from their rout in Indochina and withdraw from south Korea, the US imperialists are threatening our Republic with war and even with nuclear weapons in a wild attempt to keep their hold on south Korea as a stronghold for Asian aggression.

The tension in Korea is not eased but aggravated by the aggression and war manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their stooges.

The replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement poses as a problem of utmost urgency in view of both the

demand of the Armistice Agreement and the prevailing situation.

The only correct way to convert the armistice in Korea into a lasting peace is to replace the Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement. This was confirmed also in the resolution adopted by the 30th session of the UN General Assembly. The United States must accept without delay our proposal to conclude a peace agreement with it.

In order to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea and create real conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, a peace agreement should be concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and a decisive step be taken for the elimination of the military confrontation between north and south after the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

As the great leader pointed out in his report, when the north and the south reduce their armed forces to 100,000 or less each, stop arms race and military reinforcement and discontinue the introduction of weapons and war equipment from outside, the tension between north and south will be removed and a durable peace guaranteed firmly in Korea, and thus a favourable phase will be opened for the promotion of Korea's peaceful reunification.

The dissolution of the "UN Command", the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag and the replacement of the Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement on the condition of the US imperialist aggression army's withdrawal from south Korea are essential conditions for solving the reunification question, an internal affair of Korea, and they are a solemn demand of the time.

If the US imperialists, refusing to meet this demand, keep south Korea under their occupation and continue to follow the aggression and war policy, they will be more bitterly hated and rejected by the people and will go to ruin.

The formation of a national united front comprising the patriotic forces in north and south is an important guarantee for successfully solving the question of national reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Reunifying the country is an undertaking for the good of the whole nation, and a national task feasible only when the whole nation unites efforts and struggles for it in firm unity." (Ibid., pp. 36-7.)

The great leader's policy of forming a nation-

al united front for the whole country on the principle of great national unity reflects the national character of the reunification question and the urgent demand of the present situation for uniting all the patriotic forces and the forces advocating national independence in north and south and mobilizing them to struggle vigorously to realize the cause of national reunification.

The struggle for national reunification is not a struggle between the Communists and the nationalists but a struggle between patriots and quislings and a struggle between the forces championing national independence and the imperialist forces of aggression. Though they live under different social systems and have different ideologies and political ideals, the Communists in the north and the nationalists in the south commonly desire the country's reunification against its split. So they can unite and cooperate with each other.

In his report, the great leader said that to form a broad national united front throughout the country it is necessary for the north and the south to respect and trust each other and strive to find common denominators, disregarding difference, and he made it clear once again that we are ready to hold negotiations at any time with all the political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea on the question of national reunification and to unite and collaborate with them for national reunification.

Our consistent stand is not to force our ideology and system upon south Korea but to solve the reunification question through extensive negotiations between north and south.

If the south Korean authorities truly want national union and reunification, they must not excite hostility to the northern half of the Republic, crying for "confrontation with dialogue," "competition with dialogue" and "coexistence with dialogue," but stop their "anti-communist" clamours. And they must repeal the "anti-communist law," desist from suppressing the Communists and patriotic people in south Korea and change their "anti-communist" policy to the policy of alliance with communism.

Confrontation and competition lead to partition and treachery to the nation, and unity and cooperation to reunification and patriotism. The north and the south should not go in for confrontation, competition and coexistence but unite, cooperate and be reunified.

Indeed, the policy of forming a national uni-

Solidarity with World People Advocating Independence Is an Important Guarantee for Promoting the Cause of Independence against Imperialism

In his historic report to the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reclarified our Party's stand on international issues and its foreign policy.

In the report, he analyzed and reviewed a great revolutionary change on the international arena during the last 30 years, a radical change in the international balance of

forces in decisive favour of socialism, national-liberation movement and other revolutionary forces. He made it clear again that ours is an age of independence and made a new profound elucidation of the contents and main trend of our era, and of the position and role of the third world in its development.

The great leader also summed up tremendous successes scored by our Party in the struggle to put into effect its independent

ted front for the whole country on the principle of great national unity is a fair and realistic one acceptable to all people who are truly anxious about the destiny of the fatherland and the nation.

In his report, the great leader made it clear again that the institution of a north-south Confederation is the most reasonable way to achieve national union and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This confederation we are proposing purports that while maintaining the present political institutions of the north and the south as they are for the time being, a Supreme National Council is formed with representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the south Korean "government" to settle matters of common national concern in a coordinated way and conduct external activities as a single state under the one nomenclature of the Confederal Republic of Koryo. It is quite clear that the institution of the confederation will make it possible to prevent the country's division, realize the contacts and collaboration between north and south in all spheres and bring a decisive phase in hastening complete reunification.

Today, the situation is turning more and more in favour of the struggle of our people

for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The US imperialists and their stooges are isolated and rejected more thoroughly by the world people, the international solidarity with our revolution has strengthened as never before, and the will of the entire Korean people to reunify the divided fatherland without fail is firm.

With nothing can the splittists at home and abroad arrest this magnificent march of history.

The withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression army from south Korea is an important guarantee for preserving a durable peace in Korea and Asia and our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country is directly connected with the struggle of the peace-loving people of the world for freedom and liberation, national independence and social progress.

We are convinced that the peoples of the socialist countries, third world countries and all other countries of the world will extend more active support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people for national reunification by raising higher their voices denouncing the US imperialists' aggressive policy against our country and demanding the withdrawal of their aggression forces from south Korea.

foreign policy during its existence and put forward our Party's policy of strengthening the unity and cooperation with the international communist movement and socialist countries, and the peoples of the third world countries and non-aligned states and all other countries of the world who are advocating independence, and the ways to cement the solidarity of the third world countries and increase their might.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's report is a programme document which indicates the clear-cut ways to strengthen the international revolutionary forces under the banner of independence and promote revolutionary turn in the era of independence; it is a great militant banner hastening the final victory of the world revolution.

It is also a historic literature demonstrating the correctness and vitality of the independent, principled foreign policy consistently followed by our Party and a guide in further strengthening the international solidarity with our revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's report will greatly inspire the progressive people of the world, who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, democracy and national independence and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism under the banner of independence against imperialism and powerfully promote the independent development in our time; it will create a more favourable international climate for our revolution and hasten Korea's reunification and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

In his report, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, analyzing and reviewing a great revolutionary change on the international arena during the past 30 years of our Party's existence, made it clear once again that our Party has consistently followed a revolutionary line of strengthening the international revolutionary forces and cementing solidarity with them for the final victory of our revolution and the victory of the common cause of the world people against imperialism and for independence, and referred to fundamental principles and ways to carry through the line.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is the invariable principle of our Party's

foreign policy to strengthen and develop unity and cooperation with the peoples of the world who advocate independence. Standing together and promoting friendship and cooperation with the world's peoples who espouse independence, is an important guarantee for creating an international atmosphere conducive to our revolution, for reinforcing the international revolutionary forces and quickening the victory of the world revolution." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., pp. 44-45.)

The policy of uniting with the world's people who advocate independence, as set forth by the great leader, is the most correct one which is based on the immortal Juche idea and fully meets its requirements.

As the great Juche idea teaches, all revolutionary struggles aim to achieve freedom from class and national subjugation and champion independence.

The masters of these struggles are precisely the masses of the people and the internal revolutionary forces. But, the revolutionary struggle of the people in each country is national and at the same time international, and it is closely connected with that of the peoples of other countries.

Unity strengthens the ties between the revolutionary forces and greatly increases their might to promote the victory of the revolutionary struggle. Moreover, as the capitalist forces are internationally allied, only by fighting against them with their united strength can peoples defeat the allied forces of imperialism with success and firmly defend independence.

Unity of the world's peoples who advocate independence provides a sure guarantee for creating an international atmosphere conducive to the revolutionary struggle of each country, reinforcing the international revolutionary forces and quickening the victory of the world revolution.

The policy of unity of the world's peoples who espouse independence, as put forward by the great leader, is the most correct policy which reflects the demand of the developing era of independence.

Ours is an age of independence, an age of great change, in which old imperialist forces decline and ruin and the once oppressed and

exploited peoples have appeared as the masters of the world.

Socialism has emerged from the bounds of one country and developed on a worldwide scale. The third world was born of the fierce struggle against imperialism-colonialism and has strengthened and developed. This is the great factor advancing the era of independence. The time has already gone never to return when the imperialists could act at will. Today many peoples on the globe call for independence and conduct a vigorous struggle against all manner of subjugation. It is the main trend of our times which no force on earth can check, that the world's people demand independence and many countries take the road of independence.

The policy of unity of the world's peoples advocating independence reflects such main trend of our era; it will dynamically promote the unity of the peoples and independent development, the main trend of our times, and the isolation and decline and ruin of the imperialist reactionary forces, and hasten the victory of the world revolution.

This policy will also further strengthen the international solidarity with our revolution and create a more favourable situation for our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

It is, indeed, a great strategic policy, scientific and revolutionary, for the development of the foreign relations of the revolutionary peoples and countries in the age of independence and for the formation of the world revolutionary forces; and it is an unfading revolutionary banner guaranteeing the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence of our people and the world's peoples.

Uniting with the world's peoples espousing independence is an independent and principled foreign policy line invariably followed by our Party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Ever since its inception the Workers' Party of Korea has pursued an independent foreign policy." (Ibid., p. 43.)

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and the Government of our Republic, guided by his great Juche idea, thoroughly embodied it in the field of external activity

and have made our foreign policy contribute to the national and class emancipation of the peoples and the independent development of countries and peoples; they defined it as an important revolutionary line to steadily strengthen the international revolutionary forces and cement solidarity with them to quicken the victory of our revolution and the world revolution, and implemented it thoroughly.

Our Party has also maintained the independent position in external activities. It has developed relations with other parties and countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect and always solved all problems independently according to its own judgment and decision.

The result was that the international relations of our Party and the Government of our Republic have expanded markedly, and the international solidarity with our revolution has greatly strengthened. This clearly demonstrates the correctness and great vitality of our Party's independent foreign policy.

As in the past, so in the future, too, our Party and people will strive to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and the socialist forces and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries. They will give an active support and encouragement to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and make all efforts to cement solidarity with them.

They will also further strengthen and develop unity and cooperation with the revolutionary countries of the third world, non-aligned countries, and fight stoutly hand in hand with them against imperialist-colonialist aggression and plunder and for the victory of the common cause of the world's progressive people.

In his report, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the third world countries should hold high the banner of independence for the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and further strengthen unity and cooperation between them on the principle of independence.

This policy as set forth by the great leader serves as a guiding compass indicating the most correct ways to make the third world countries consolidate independence, bring about their progress and prosperity and fur-

ther strengthen the third world, and thus get the third world, the great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time, the great driving power advancing human history and the fiercest anti-imperialist battle front today, to perform its historical mission with success.

Today the peoples of the third world countries are struggling vigorously to accomplish the cause of national liberation and bring about independent development, progress and prosperity.

The imperialists dislike this and are working in every way to invade and plunder these countries. The third world countries, therefore, should fight resolutely against imperialism, holding higher the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism. What is important in this struggle is to maintain independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If the third world countries are to repulse imperialist aggression and plunder, consolidate national independence and bring about prosperity, they must maintain independence." (Ibid., p. 46.)

Maintenance of independence is the essential demand of the third world for its existence and development.

For the peoples of the third world countries upon whom colonial slavery was forced in the past, the course of national revival and development is precisely that of regaining, defending and consolidating national sovereignty.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches, independence is vital to a country and nation.

In order to establish firmly national sovereignty, the third world countries should maintain political independence and at the same time, achieve economic independence. Self-reliance in the economy is the material basis of national independence.

Failing economic independence, subordination to another country is unavoidable.

An independent national economy is precisely a firm guarantee for the economic independence and national sovereignty of the third world countries.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his report, for the victory of the revolutionary cause, the third world countries should

firmly unite and closely cooperate with each other.

The commonness in their past lots and their current struggle provides the third world peoples with a firm basis for their unity.

What is important for them in strengthening unity and cooperation is to adhere to the principle of independence.

Only unity on the principle of independence can be really solid.

If the third world peoples strive in firm unity on this principle, they are fully capable of defeating any imperialists.

Today, through their united efforts the third world peoples and the non-alignment movement prevent the imperialists from acting arbitrarily and defend their interests and rights successfully.

If the third world countries strengthen unity and cooperation economically, they can bring about rapid progress without relying on big powers.

The third world peoples will further strengthen unity and cooperation in different spheres and certainly build a new society free from imperialism and colonialism and from plunder and exploitation.

The thought, theory and policy elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his historic report illuminate the road of the revolutionary peoples in the age of independence and strongly encourage them to fight for ending all manner of subordination and inequality.

Today the imperialists are making desperate endeavor to recover their old positions. But they can never stop the peoples from advancing under the uplifted banner of independence.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, will continue to fight stoutly against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, democracy, national independence, and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, in unity with the peoples of the world who champion independence.

RECORDS OF THE TRAITOR'S CRIMES

The Traitor Pak Jung Hi— All-time Quisling (1)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The present rulers who form the south Korean puppet regime today are traitors who in the past, like all their predecessors, betrayed the country and the people. While we Communists were waging 15 years of bloody struggle against Japanese imperialism, with weapons in our hands, for the freedom and independence of the country, the present south Korean rulers swore their allegiance to the Japanese 'Emperor' and perpetrated barbarities by brutally suppressing and slaughtering those revolutionaries and other patriots who rose in the anti-Japanese struggle. They are militaristic gangsters who, after the surrender of Japanese imperialism, changed their master and became faithful lackeys of the US imperialists, men who usurped power in a crooked way with the backing of the US imperialists."

The traitor Pak Jung Hi is a filthy flunkey-quisling who has betrayed the country and the people and long served the foreign forces of aggression; he is an uncommon pro-US, pro-Japanese stooge who maintains himself with the backing of his American and Japanese masters, serving them.

There is a saying: "Like father, like son."

The traitor Pak Jung Hi, notorious for his treacherous acts and fascist outrages and homicide without precedent in history, took over his blood-sucking brutality

from his father.

Pak Song Bin, Pak Jung Hi's father, had a strong lust for gold and power. He was pretty savage and cruel.

He was a traitor to the nation and a human butcher.

In 1894 when the Korean people rose in the Kapo Peasants' War against the Japanese aggressors and the incompetent flunkeyist feudal rulers of Korea, he actively joined the "government army" in mercilessly suppressing the patriotic rebel forces. For this he was promoted to the head of Nyongwol county.

Pak Jung Hi's wife and concubines and kinsmen, too, without exception, were mangy pro-Japanese, pro-American stooges and fiendish manslaughters.

Ryuk Jong Gwan, father of Pak Jung Hi's wife, was born into a noble family in the closing days of the feudal Li dynasty when the flunkey-traitors to the nation ruled the roost. He was a pro-Japanese stooge. He won the special "confidence" of the brigandish Japanese imperialists for his "distinguished service" in bringing to success the thrice-cursed "annexation of Korea to Japan." After liberation, he was highly trained as an agent of the US Central Intelligence Agency and perpetrated all sorts of traitorous acts.

Pak Jung Hi himself had his wife Ryuk Yong Su shot to keep the remainder of his dirty life by fabricating a shocking incident. She was also a well trained secret agent of

the US Central Intelligence Agency. She became a secret agent in her school days; she actively helped Pak Jung Hi in his treacherous and homicidal acts.

As seen above, the quisling Pak Jung Hi grew up among traitors to the nation, manslaughters and secret service agents, and learned from them the way of killing people and he became more cruel and ferocious than Nero, Hitler and Tojo and crafty and shameless.

Before the August 15, 1945 liberation the matchless traitor Pak Jung Hi took the lead in executing the aggressive policy of the Japanese imperialists. He killed Korean patriots in cold blood, wielding the bayonet placed in his hands by them.

Following the example of his father reduced to a secret agent of the Japanese imperialists, the traitor Pak Jung Hi determined to become a stooge of Japanese imperialism and read with avidity the biography of the fascist hangman Hitler from his early years, and strove to cultivate himself in the "Japanese spirit."

In 1940, in North Kyongsang Province he cut his finger with a razor to write in his own blood that he would practice loyalty to the "Great Japanese Empire" and volunteered to join the Japanese army to become a faithful cat's paw of Japanese imperialism.

He won the favour of Japanese imperialism and was admitted to the "cadets' school" in Hsinching (now Changchun).

He went to the fencing ground at

midnight and tried to master sword-manship all night long. He showed so great a zeal that a Japanese instructor was deeply "moved" and spoke highly of the traitor as "a man who can have the Japanese spirit."

For his great "enthusiasm" he won the favour of Japanese imperialism and entered the "Japanese military academy."

There, too, he showed a special zeal in training for future manslaughter. The director of the academy praised Pak Jung Hi, saying "Though he hails from the Korean peninsula, he is completely a Japanese in his spirit. It would be hard to find Japanese who are as faithful to His Majesty the Emperor as Okamoto (Pak Jung Hi's Japanese name)."

The traitor Pak Jung Hi was trained to be a homicide in the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

Upon graduating from the "Japanese military academy" in 1944, the traitor Pak Jung Hi was assigned as second lieutenant of the Japanese army to the 8th infantry regiment of the 6th military district of the puppet Manchukuo army. And he began to kill people and patriots in real earnest, brandishing bayonet.

As a faithful stooge of the Japanese imperialists, Pak Jung Hi committed all sorts of never-to-be-forgiven atrocities against the Korean revolutionaries and other patriots who were fighting for fatherland restoration and national liberation in different places of China, and the Chinese people.

In order to show his loyalty to Japanese imperialism by killing more Korean patriots, he even raved that he "would arrest all Koreans" and took part in "punitive operations" in Korean settlements more than 110 times, killing a great number of patriots.

For his "merits" in these operations he was promoted to lieutenant in no less than one year. Since

then he always took the lead in the "punitive operations" of the Japanese army and was nicknamed the "commander Okamoto of a storming party."

As seen above, the quisling Pak Jung Hi is a traitor to the nation and a cutthroat who killed many Korean patriots and guiltless people in the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

After Japan's defeat, Pak Jung Hi became a secret agent of US imperialism in the winter of 1945 in Tientsin, China. He disguised himself and came to south Korea with the help of the US CIA. And he started to commit new treacherous acts against the country and the nation.

In September 1945 the US imperialist aggressors occupied south Korea and, while using the faithful stooges trained by them, whipped together numerous secret agents, for their colonial rule.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi, now a faithful secret agent of US imperialism, betrayed many south Korean patriotic people to be slaughtered.

In 1948, when the patriotic army-men revolted in Ryosu and Suncheon against the colonial rule of US imperialism and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, Robert, the "head of the US military advisory group" in south Korea, mobilized even airplanes, tanks and warships to put down the mutiny of army-men, and at the same time, conducted a "special operation" to smell out, through their secret agents, the revolutionary organizations among the army-men and suppress them.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi, a well-trained secret agent, betrayed numerous patriotic army-men to the US imperialists.

His betrayal led to the arrest of over 70 patriotic officers of the puppet army including regimental and battalion commanders.

Under the instruction of US imperialism, the traitor Pak Jung Hi

disguised himself as a participant in the "revolt" and even appeared at "court." This, needless to say, was a trick which was soon revealed.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi was released on bail under the excuse of disease, 20 days after his arrest. When over 70 patriotic officers were put under trial he wore the shoulder strap of a major.

As many as 69 patriotic young people were killed on account of the betrayal by Pak Jung Hi. About the "services" rendered by the traitor Pak Jung Hi, the chief of the general staff of the puppet army reported to Robert, "head of the advisory group" of the US imperialist aggression army: "But for Pak Jung Hi, the Ryosu and Suncheon revolt would not have been quelled."

The "chief" of the intelligence department of the puppet army wrote in his "report" that Pak Jung Hi was a "hidden man who rendered the greatest services."

For his "merits" Pak Jung Hi was appointed as the "information section chief" of the intelligence department of the puppet army headquarters. Now he showed a

greater zeal in "smelling out" patriotic officers and soldiers in the puppet army and mercilessly arrested and imprisoned those young people who were dissatisfied with the colonial rule of US imperialism. He even betrayed all those honest-minded army-men to be punished.

It is said that in Sodaemun and Mapo prisons alone more than 600 patriotic army officers and over 1,000 soldiers were detained on account of the betrayal by the traitor Pak Jung Hi for months until October 1949 as the "information section chief".

As seen above, Pak Jung Hi is a traitor to the nation and a ferocious cutthroat who killed numerous patriotic people as a faithful stooge and secret agent of the US-Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Song In Guk

Worsening Farming Conditions in South Korea

Age-old backwardness and poverty still grip the south Korean countryside under US imperialist occupation even now, more than 30 years after the defeat of Japanese imperialism.

The south Korean peasants live in horrible hunger and destitution and suffer all manner of humiliation with no rights whatsoever, on account of the ever-intensifying exploitation, plunder and tyranny of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the landlords.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Plunder and exploitation by the US imperialists and the landlords have ruined south Korean agriculture severely. Both the total arable land and the area actually planted are steadily decreasing, and agricultural production is still based on backward, mediaeval techniques. Thus, south Korea, formerly a granary, has been converted into a region of chronic famine and has to import 4 to 5 million sok of US surplus grain every year."

The farming conditions of south Korea are enough to show the ruinous crisis of its agriculture.

The most serious problem in the farming preparations of the south Korean peasants is that of farming funds.

Last year, too, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique made an unprecedentedly predatory tax collection plan for their frantic war preparations and squeezed the greater part of war funds out of the peasants. On top of this, they appointed 1974-1980 as the period of "campaign for a trillion won savings in farming and fishing villages" and force savings upon the peasants. They even make it obligatory for peasants to "contribute" 15-20 per cent of a small sum of farming loans they obtain "to agricultural co-operative unions."

Last year, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique planned to appropriate 13,400 million won, less than one-fortieth of the needed funds, as farming funds, and they loaned out money mainly to the solvent rich peasants, so that the overwhelming majority of petty peasants could not obtain loans.

The cruel exploiters of the poor peasants, the Pak Jung Hi gang, forced fertilizer prices 65 per cent higher on an average late in 1974

under the pretext of "bringing the fertilizer prices to the level of the real ones" and extremely restrict the supply of fertilizers to the petty peasants, under various excuses, saying that they will give fertilizers only to those who have paid back their debts to "agricultural co-operative unions" or put funds into them.

Now the south Korean peasants have already run out of provisions and face a great difficulty in this year's farming preparations.

Last year, too, flood, drought and blight and harmful insects destroyed crops throughout south Korea and peasants failed in paddy and dry-field farming. Peasants could not even transplant rice in vast tracts of paddy fields in Kyonggi and Kangwon Provinces and in Ryechon of North Kyongsang Province, Posong of South Cholla Province and many other areas because of drought. And many of transplanted rice plants dried up for want of water. Crops withered in 40,000 *chongbo* of rice fields in Kyonggi Province alone, because they could not be fed with water. Crops were severely damaged by blight and harmful insects in over four times more

paddy fields than in 1974.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique took away all rice from peasants according to their plan to plunder 2 million *sok* more of rice than in the previous year under the brigandish slogan of "limitless purchase."

The result was that peasants began to run out of provisions immediately after autumn harvest and then the foodless peasant households rapidly increased and almost all petty and middle peasants ran out of food at the end of last year.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi talks about the "development of agriculture" whenever he opens his mouth but has not yet built a farm machine plant to speak of. There are only a few medium and small farm implement factories producing conventional farm implements by handicraft methods, which suspend their operation quite often for want of funds and raw and other materials. Far from taking measures to produce farm implements, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique raised the prices of farm implements by another 30 per cent on an average in March last year.

Most of south Korean peasants have no farm implements.

According to "Chonbuk Ilbo," more than 24,000 farm households in Wanju county have one plough for every 4.5 households, one man-driven weeder for every 13 households and one man-worked thrasher for 54.5 households. Worse still, most of these conventional farm implements have now almost got out of use.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique talk much about the "agriculture first policy" and the "modernization of agriculture." But they don't carry out irrigation and forest and river conservation projects, and they did not repair at all the insignificant irrigation works which existed from the days of Japanese imperialist rule, with the result that many of them have been destroyed. They wrecked some of them to expand military bases and build military roads.

About this, a south Korean agricultural expert said: "Everywhere farmlands have dried up and rivers are filled up with sand and gravel and water does not flow. It is only the sun that has not changed in a decade. Obviously soils have been further sterilized and peasants suffer from a more serious water famine. It is clear, therefore, that agricultural production cannot increase."

The south Korean countryside suffers also from an acute shortage of manpower.

In recent years the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have drafted a large number of young and middle-aged people in the countryside into the puppet army, and force lots of people to take training as the "Homeland Reserve Forces" for a long time and the farmers to build military establishments and military roads for nothing, for war preparations.

So the majority of peasants hardly do their farming.

More than 90 per cent of the south Korean farmers are in debt. The average per-household debt amounts to 70,000 to 80,000 *won*.

An increasing number of farmers leave their villages in quest of livelihood.

According to the watered-down figures released by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, more than 2 million rural population gave up farming and left their villages from 1968 to 1973.

Saying that the worsening farming conditions will bring about crop failure this year, too, the south Korean farmers curse the US imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Cho Am

INSIDE BACK COVER: Korean painting "Mother's wishing"

BACK COVER: The large-size, long-distance belt conveyor made and installed by our workers for the Unryul Mine under the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex



No. 13502

STACK 3

사상도 기술도 문화도 주체의 요구대로!

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